BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE

A COMPLETE MANURE OF SUPERIOR MECHANICAL CONDITION.

Contains all the essential elements of plant-food in the best possible forms.

Proven by the actual experience of twenty-four years to be THE BEST.

We guarantee the maintenance of its high standard in all particulars. State Chemists' valuations are being largely advertised. Some are from Private Analyses of Special Samples, while others are from Old Reports in which much higher trade values were used. Other claims can best be explained by those who advertise them. Each publishes such as best suits his purpose. Fertilizers which have no standing of their own require this sort of bolstering perhaps; but Bradley's Phosphate is sold on Its Own Intrinsic Merits. Being the Best in the Market, it is universally used as the Standard of comparison, which is the best evidence of its Acknowledged Superiority.

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The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Rheumatism, Sciatica, Chilblains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Lame Back, Sciatica, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Affections.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills possess no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Blood Purifier."—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monmouth, Ill. "In my practice I use no other."—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Use one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

MAKE HENS LAY

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Varnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Cumberland Superphosphate,	$40.83
BUFFALO POTATO AND HOP PHOSPHATE,	37.93
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DIRIGO FERTILIZER,	34.20
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Accordingly, the *CUMBERLAND SUPERPHOSPHATE* exceeds, in value and quality, any fertilizer sold in this State. See STATE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS, 1883 AND 1884, OF A. GILBERT, Esq., STATE INSPECTOR OF FERTILIZERS.

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BONE BLOOD

Of the Cattle Slaughtered for New York.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL FERTILIZERS for GENERAL AND SPECIAL CROPS

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General Office, 101 PEARL STREET, N.Y. (Cotton Exchange Building.)

$8.50 Will buy a state horse, hack, cutter, buggy, or cart, and will buy a full Nickle or Davis Rubber Trimmed Harness, the best for the price in the United States. Sold on 6 Months' Driving Harness; $30.00 will buy a Double Harness, with full Nickle or Davis Rubber Trimmings, made by hand-machine stitching. Pure Oak Leather, finely finished. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list, free to all to mention the MAINE FARMER. 7Sdeow

HEEBNER'S Railway Horse Power —WITH PATENT— Level Tread and Speed Regulator!

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT THRESHING MACHINE

Will thresh and clean more grain oy grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the straw. Also Heebner's Sheep and Poultry Fence. Send for sale by W. GIBSON & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. 6m2

KINKERSON'S BUTTER MOULDS AND BUTTER CARRIERS, FOR SALE BY KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, Me. 20tf

REPAIRS. ANY PART FOR ANY MACHINE MADE. Address Lewis Brown, Shoe Machine Co., Lewiston, Me. Lewis Brown, Shoe Machine Co., Lewiston, Me. Mention this paper. Send for Catalogue. THE WHITMAN & BARNES MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS!

EGGS $3 per sitting of 13; $6 for 26.

JAS. E. BANKS, Fremont, N. H.

Maine Farmer.

Fairs to Occur.

Cumberland County Cattle Show and Fair—Portland, Sept. 8—10.

Cumberland Farmers' Club Fair—West Cumberland, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

Franklin County Cattle Show and Fair—Farmington, Oct 6—8.

Kennebec County Cattle Show and Fair—Readfield, Sept. 29—30 and Oct. 1.

North Aroostook Agricultural Society—Fair Sept. 10th and 11th.

Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society —Topsham, Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th.

Scarboro' and Cape Elizabeth Farmers' Association—Fair Sept. 23d and 24th.

West Somerset Agricultural Society—Cattle Show at Madison Bridge, Oct. 1st.

A Connecticut local paper reports the killing of a black snake "8 feet and 4 inches round." Just think of it!

The cheese factories all around started up last week, a little later than usual on account of the lateness of the season.

By announcement in Breeders' Gazette, it is stated that H. C. Burleigh is no longer connected with the Indiana Blooded Stock Company.

But few of our agricultural colleges have come down to the work of making good practical farmers.—*[New Orleans Picayune.]*

That is not what they are designed to do.

Deep cultivation and fining of the soil before planting is in accordance with approved knowledge of corn growing, and shallow cultivation after the corn is up and growing. Now put in the deep work.

Mr. M. S. Cockrill, of Nashville, Tenn., has a Short-horn cow in his herd, a Rose of Sharon by 5th Duke of Hillhurst, that has averaged for one week over sixty pounds, or nearly eight gallons of milk per day, on pasturage alone. She was milked three times a day and the milk weighed.

The Needham, Mass., Farmers and Mechanics Association committee appointed to investigate the silo business, conclude an elaborate report with the statement: "Whether, considering all things, ensilage or dried fodder is best, is a majority of cases, remains a question that further experience must decide."

The eighteenth volume of the American Jersey Cattle Club Herd Register (Thos. J. Hand, Secretary, 1 Broadway, New York,) carries the bull numbers from 13,901 to 14,300, and the cows from 29,001 to 31,000. Two new and valuable features have been added—an Index of Breeders, and an Alphabetized List of all Official Butter tests made to date.

Mr. Charles Bradbury, one of the best orchardists of the town of Greene, says that in his experience he has found superphosphate one of the best of fertilizers for growing young trees, but has not found it so valuable for the production of fruit. What has been the experience of others? This matter of fertilisers for orchards is becoming important.

T. G. Yeomans & Sons, Walworth, N. Y., have a herd of 20 Holsteins that have an average record of 17 lbs., 4 ozs. of butter in seven days—pretty good for a "non-butter" breed. Ten two-year-olds averaged 12 lbs., 10 ozs., three three-year-olds 16 lbs., 14 ozs., six five-year-olds and over, 19 lbs., 9 ozs. The best 12 cows in the herd have an average record of 21 lbs. of butter per week.

It pays to have good farm tools to work with. The work must be done with despatch, it must be thoroughly done, it must be done with team, and it must be economically done. Only the best tools will answer the purpose. Yet a farmer must not be running after all the new tools he hears of. Unless a little good judgment be exercised here, the storehouse of cast-off tools will represent a large share of his income. Be sure to get the best of their kind, and then use them for all the work there is in them. Not from the owning of good tools, but from their use, comes the benefit of having them.

There is some "book-farming" that ought to be sneered at by practical farmers. A correspondent of a leading New England agricultural paper which prides itself on its practical reliability, deliberately recommends that the different kinds of grass seed be sown separately in order to secure an even application of each of the kinds. In the busy spring time, when every hour is precious time with the farmer, we should "smile" to see him going over his fields three or four times to sow so many kinds of grass seed. Our way of doing the thing would be to mix together, and then keep things stirring so lively that it would be alike all through. That is practical agriculture.

Some how or other Excelsior Grange, Poland, have a way of doing something and to others, afterwards, that which they have done appears to be something the Grange ought to be proud of. Just now it is Grange call for their horses they are building. This is no make-shift of a shed, dignified with the name here given, but a well built and substantially covered stable, 70 feet long, and wide enough for a row of stalls on each side with a roomy walk between, and containing 38 stalls. Those horny handed farmers are not going to laugh and grow fat over the good times they are having in their comfortable hall, and leave their horses to suffer outside in the cold. With such fixtures, provided and paid for by the organization, they have much to cement them together for good work, and we predict the banner of Excelsior Grange will wave over the next generation.

The Department of Agriculture.

The new Commissioner of Agriculture is entering upon his duties with an earnestness that promises well for the usfulness of the department while under his control. In various ways he appears to be seeking to bring the department nearer to the people, and to undertake to make its operations of real value to the agricultural community. A despatch from Washington to the Associated Press, confirms the opinion that a great many farmers are ready and freely expressing during the last few years, that the affairs of the department were injudiciously and extravagantly managed. From this despatch it appears that soon after the commissioner entered upon his duties, his attention was called to the fact that the laboratory fund was nearly exhausted. In order to avoid making a deficiency, he was compelled to furlough several employees until the end of the fiscal year, without pay.

Now it appears that several other specific appropriations are in a like condition of exhaustion, and many minor branches of work must be temporarily suspended. The Statistical Division suffers the loss of all its State agents, and other suspensions will necessarily be made. The condition of affairs in the seed division, is, in some respects, inexplicable. The appropriation for this division for the current fiscal year, was $100,000. On the first of the present month there remained only thirty-two dollars of this fund in the treasury. The estimate made in detail by the head of this division, and approved by the commissioner, for the purchase of seeds, called for the expenditure of $70,000, which would leave $30,000 to pay the expenses of packing and distribution. The amount actually expended for seeds from this fund, seems to be $93,000. As a result, there are several kinds of seeds on hand in large quantities, with no money to pay the expense of packing and distribution.

There are thus in excess 13,000 pounds of best sugar seed, between 700 and 800 bushels of peas, and between 600 and 700 bushels of sorghum seed. There have been distributed during the past year, about 4000 pounds of the best sugar seed, and the supply on hand is sufficient to last nearly three years at that rate. Some of the peas on hand cost seven dollars per bushel. A part of the sorghum seeds have been supplied from their sacks upon the floor, and two boys are employed to stir them around, as a measure of precaution to keep them from spoiling. A wide variety of prices seems to have been paid for seed. For example, 1700 bushels of sorghum seed were purchased from a New York firm, at prices ranging from $2.35 to $2.95 per bushel, while 300 bushels of the same variety were obtained from a western man for 60 dollar per bushel.

The chemist of the department said that at the time this stock was purchased, it sold as low as twenty-five cents per bushel in Nebraska, but that one dollar per bushel would have been an exceedingly good price for the very best quality ready for planting. He said there was no reason for the purchase of either sorghum or beet seed. There was no purpose in view, there was no new variety to be tried. There was no more reason for distributing the old variety than for sending out white wheat.

It is said that many other discoveries have been made which justify a suspicion, to state it mildly, that some of the details of departmental management have latterly not been carefully looked after.

Butter and Cheese Trade 1884-'85.

That able business journal, Bradstreet's, in its issue of May 9th, has the following full and complete review of the butter and cheese trade for the year ending May 1st, which we reproduce for the benefit of the readers of the Farmer. The final conclusion of low prices for the year to come is not specially encouraging, yet if low prices must come, as in all probability they will, it is better to anticipate them, than to have them thrown upon us without preparation to meet such a condition.

Custom has made the trade year in dairy products commence May 1. The year just ended has been remarkable for average low prices, increased production of butter, and increased competition in cheese. As a whole, the butter trade for the past season has been fairly satisfactory, both to the producer, receiver and consumer. While the former has not received anything like the high prices that ruled in 1883-'84, they have been compensated by an increased production and a better average quality. The receipts for the trade year have been the largest in the history of this port, amounting to 1,616,534 packages, against 1,311,429 for the season 1883-'84, or an increase of 305,105 packages, indicating that New York not only holds its own as a distributive center for this product, but demonstrates the fact that its popularity is increasing. The packers seem to have been devoid of any decided speculative movements, and in this respect it may be recorded as exceptional. The highest prices ruled in February, when fancy selected creamery sold as high as 36 cents. This compares with 42 cents for the same quality in December 1883-'84. At that time there was a good deal of manipulation; it was the highest figure recorded. The lowest prices ruled in the latter part of June and July at 19½ cents against 21 cents for 1883-'84. The average price for western creamery extras in 1884 was 26 to 26 cents, and the average this year has been 23 to 25 cents. A feature of the past season has been the large increase in the receipts of western butter and a decided improvement in the quality, choice butter arriving from points as far west as Iowa and Nebraska, and, judging from the outlook, these districts are likely to keep on increasing the amount forwarded. It is plain, therefore, that the dairy interest of this State will have to consider this source of supply, as it comes in direct competition with their product. State dairy butter has not shown any new developments; the quality is still greatly behind that of creamery. Its position in the market is now established, and great improvement must be made before it can possibly regain its reputation. The lowest price was 19 cents and the highest 28 cents, which were in July and February respectively. The export trade for the first eight months was dull and unsatisfactory, the outward movement being small. The last four months, owing to the low prices, a much better condition prevailed, although consignments had to be resorted to in order to relieve this market of the surplus stock. Low rates of freight greatly assisted this outward movement. The trade the past year, has also been more or less agitated over the oleomargarine question, and it is a feature worthy of note that the first year's experience has been remarkable for low prices.

The season opens with a promise that the receipts of last, large as they were, will be exceeded if the conditions of production are at all favorable. Up to date the receipts have amounted to 19,640 packages against 16,807 for the corresponding period of last season. The price, too, is favorable to the consumer. Choice to fancy creamery opened on the 1st of May at 23 to 26c. against 29 to 30c, for the same date last year, and State dairy 20 to 22c. against 26c. It will give its exclusive attention to collecting the latest statistical and other information relative to the dairy industry, and will give especial attention to the matter of the manufacture, sale and consumption of oleomargarine and other spurious articles sold as butter. It is said that the Commissioner will probably recommend to the next Congress the passage of some restrictive measure which will better protect the farmers and the public from the sale of spurious butter. In connection with this matter, it is stated that Prof. Thomas Taylor, the microscopist of the department, has already made one very important discovery, which he believes will prove to be an absolute test to detect oleomargarine or any imitation of butter. He has made a great many experiments, and thinks that he has demonstrated the fact beyond any possibility of doubt that under the microscope butter particles always assume the form of a perfect globule, upon which is distinctly marked a St. Andrew's cross. He says every other fatty substance presents very different forms, and has equally marked characteristics. Pure butter has been examined in all its possible forms, sweet, rancid and melted, and the result has always been the same—a perfect globule with a St. Andrew's cross. The process is said to be so simple that a child, after one explanation, can always tell genuine butter. The experiments are to be subjected to other microscopists and scientists in the different branches of the Government. Prof. Taylor is much elated with his experiments, and is confident that they have been sufficiently numerous to prevent the possibility of a mistake. Commissioner Colman is satisfied that this is an infallible means of detecting oleomargarine.

Plant Fodder Corn Early.

One of the mistakes of practice, formerly quite common, is to delay planting the corn, designed for green fodder, till late in the season. If there has anything been proved through practice it is that half grown corn is poor fodder. Fodder corn should be planted as early as the season will admit. It needs to perfect its growth in this northern climate, and when cattle will eat it when in a green, half-mature condition, but there is little nourishment in it. If we go to the expense of growing the crop we want all there is to it. For this reason it should have the benefit of the whole season in order to perfect this growth.

It has been found that corn grown in the ordinary manner for earing will produce nearly or quite as many tons of green fodder to the acre as if grown thicker and without ears. In the season that has been well grown ears add so much to the weight, they also furnish much the richer part of the food material. It may seem wasteful to feed out well grown corn on the stalk, yet if it is grown as cheaply, and is a better fodder, than fodder corn, then it becomes a matter of economy to produce it for the purpose in place of the ordinary crop. Planted early on good soil, in drills just a little thicker than common hill planting, the amount of rich fodder that may easily be grown to the acre will be surprising to those who have never before tried it.

Commissioner Colman's Call For an Agricultural Convention.

Recognizing the importance of a closer and more intimate association of the different agricultural colleges and other idustrial and educational organizations with the department over which I have been called to preside, I have concluded to call a convention of representatives of the different agricultural colleges and allied State institutions. There are many ways in which the department and the industrial colleges can co-operate to their mutual benefit, and such co-operation will undoubtedly result in the be productive of great good. The question of familiarizing our people, as a whole, with some of the fundamental truths of agriculture, and especially those in the public schools; the question of agricultural experiment stations and the relations they should hold to this department; the best means of bringing this educational agency to bear promoting the interests of the different State institutions and the national department, and many other cognate questions, will be brought before the body. The work of experiments in agriculture is due largely to the uniformity of methods by which they are made, and it is believed that by the organization of such a body as this convention will permit, much can be done to simplify and unify the processes now in use. Much valuable time and a great deal of money are lost in desultory and unmethodical experiment, which, by concerted action among the various stations and colleges, could be saved. The time and money thus saved, would be largely expended in more thorough investigation of the principles underlying the practice of agriculture.

The meeting will be held in the city of Washington, beginning on the 20th day of May, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue in session three days, or longer if found necessary. Each State and Territory is entitled to one delegate for each Congressional district therein, and one additional delegate at large. Each college and station will be entitled to one delegate, and each national association will be entitled to three delegates. Delegates will be entitled to the same mileage as members of Congress, and will be paid by the United States Government. Each delegate will be furnished with a certificate of appointment, which will entitle him to the mileage mentioned, and which must be presented to the Secretary of the Convention at the first session of the body. Delegates will present their certificates of appointment to the Secretary of the Convention at the first session of the body.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Some Oxford County Horses.

Messrs. G. P. Young and C. W. Horne, Norway, still have the stallion colt La Mont, foaled May '83, the well known stallion Lafayette driven to Norway in that time of the last State Fair, from Norway village to Lewiston, a distance of twenty miles. This is a very fine colt weighing 900 lbs.; sired by Redwood, dam a Coupon mare. They also have a colt foaled May 25, '84, sired by Prescott; a half sister to Stella Blake, with a record of 2.23½.

C. W. and C. W. Horne have a full brother to Lamont, foaled May 10th, '84, that stands 13¼ hands, weight when ten months old 644 lbs.; well broken to harness and a good stepper.

J. L. Horne & Son have some fine brood mares as well as promising colts. They have a mare by Black Pilot, dam by Indian Chief, 2d dam by Lafayette, 3d by Detector. They have a thoroughbred mare in foal to Redwood, also a mare said to be good for a 2.25 gait; sired by Trotting Bashaw, by old Abdallah. The Messrs. Horne also have several nice colts by Maine Jefferson and Norway Knox, formerly owned by Abner Jackson, Norway.

Dr. G. W. Brown and C. G. Will, Norway, have recently bought some nice blooded fillies which they design for brood mares. Maggie Almont, foaled June 21, '84, sired by Gen. Withers, dam Alice, sired by Lodo, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is a full sister to Almont Lodo, sold at the State Fair in '83, for $1,300. Nancy Goldsmith, foaled in May '83, sired by Gideon, dam by Dirigo, he by old Drew, is another nice colt. Still another is the filly Poina, foaled in July, '84, sired by Almont Lodo, dam by Gen. Lightfoot.

Another of the good blooded colts at Norway, is Putnam Richardson's stallion, foaled June, '83; sired by Wedgewood, dam Capitola by Gilbreth's Knox, with a record of 2.33½. Capitola has recently been sold for $1,700.

Albert Richardson has a bay mare foaled June 13, '80, sired by Phil Sheridan, Jr., dam a thoroughbred; a promising horse standing 16 hands. At the last Oxford county show, where she took the 1st premium, this mare got a record of 2.52, making the last half of the fifth heat in 1.24.

Herbert Richardson has a yearling sired by Prescott; a promising colt.

Chas. Crosby, Norway, handles more or less horses and colts both at home and on the track; he has had in the past winter some fifteen or twenty. He has recently sold to Albert Penley of Paris, a nice colt foaled June 1, '83; sired by Phil Sheridan, Jr.; dam a thoroughbred formerly owned by Col. Russell. Mr. C. has at his stables a brood mare sired by Gen. Withers, 1st dam by Gideon, 2d dam by Gen. Knox, 3d dam by a grandson of old Messenger, owned by T. D. Emery, Harrison. The colt from this mare foaled May 10th, '84, sired by Prescott, a very promising colt, strong and rugged, is owned in company by Messrs. Crosby and Emery.

C. F. Millett has a Black Hawk brood mare bought in Vermont when five years old for $500; bred to Albrino, he by Almont. Mr. M. has two colts from this mare, one foaled in May, '83, sired by Pickpocket; and one foaled in '84, sired by the Abner Jackson horse. He also has a gelding foaled in May, '81; bay with black points; a fine looking and acting colt, standing 15¾ hands, weight 960 lbs.; sired by Mr. Jefferson, dam a half sister to King William, sired by Hampton.

J. and E. W. Dutton, Norway, have a Normare mare, weight 1100 lbs., in foal to Harry Boone, raised by E. K. Whitney, Harrison. They have a promising colt from a Morgan mare, foaled June, '83, sired by Dr. Abner Jackson horse.

D. A. Coffin, Milton, has a filly foaled July 4, '80, said to be the fastest colt of the age in Oxford county, sired by C. W. Kimball's Eclaire, dam by Gen. Knox. He also has a filly foaled June 5, '82, standing 15 hands, weight about 875 lbs.; a very promising colt both in style and action, sired by Gen. Withers, dam a Morrill mare.

G. W. Hobson, Waterford, has the stallion Ben Butler, 7 years old, weight 1025 lbs., sired by Hector, dam a Morgan mare. He also has a two year old colt by Ben, sired by Ben Butler, dam a Kentucky bred Hambletonian mare, weight 560 lbs. when 7 months old.

E. B. Fuke, Waterford, has a Morgan mare from which he has raised three colts, all good ones; two sired by Hector. The stallion Garfield, jet black, weight 1100 lbs., has a fine style of going and good action.

Austin Hutchinson has a colt sired by Garfield, foaled in '83, that when 20 months old weighed 900 lbs. No better selling colt was sold in Oxford county in the past season than this from Eclare, he by Gen. Knox, owned by C. W. Kimball, Rumford. So many of his colts as they come to market, are sold, that it is hard to say what they are eagerly sought for by horse men.

Peter Russell, E. Dixfield has a stallion colt foaled by Eclare, standing 15½ hands, weight 1150 lbs.; a round, solid mare horse that it is said can show a good gait.

A. M. Curtis, W. Peru has a fine looking Morgan mare that he has driven in Mechanic Boone for two years past; the '84 colt is a very nice one. Mr. Curtis also has a sorrel filly, foaled June, '82, well broken to harness and a good traveller, for which $200 dollars has been refused.

M. C. White, Dixfield has a Winthrop Morrill and Knox mare, bay with black legs, which can show a 2.30 gait. Her '84 colt was sired by Lord Nelson; her '84 colt by Venture Boone; both good ones.

D. M. Torrey, Dixfield keeps from six to ten horses the year round, among them a son from his well-known stallion Oxford Morrill; a very nice matched pair, sold a year or two since for a good price, are now owned in Providence, R. I. At the time of my call, he had six horses and colts, all sired by Oxford Morrill; one, a six years old, dark bay, weight about 1100 lbs.; a nice all around horse, good in every place. Another five years old is in foal to Dr. Roberts' Chas. Gilman. A matched pair of 4 years old mares, good ones, are both in foal to Gen. Knox. Daniel Boone stallion. Besides the above, he has a two year old colt sired by Oxford Morrill.

John E. Shaw, Byron has a 5 years old gelding sired by Harry Knox, dam a Bismark mare, 1st black, weight 1050 lbs.; a nice looking and acting horse. He also has a good 3 years old colt.

P. C. Witham, Byron has a four years old, about 1100 lbs. weight, sired by Gen. Lightfoot; a remarkably nice styled horse. Called Broadway Boy, has in foal a very nice stud of horses, perhaps the best in Oxford county. Their old brood mare Lizzie B., is a fine blooded animal, sired by Don Shakespeare, he by Gen. Knox, dam a Logan mare by Page's Logan. From this mare they have a four years old stallion Tomah, standing 15½ hands, sired by Daniel Boone; a remarkably nice styled and good gaited colt; a three years old stallion Cyclone, standing 16 hands, weight 1000 lbs., sired by Cuyler; a remarkably very nice shaped and nice acting colt; and a yearling sired by Redwood. They have a three years old filly Osceola, intended for a brood mare, sired by Gideon, he by Almont, dam a Morgan and Messenger mare; a remarkably good roader. This filly is "pretty as a picture" and "clean as a chorus girl's ankle." They also have a yearling filly sired by Tomah, dam a Knox mare.

L. L. Gardiner, Sumner, has a four years old mare, bay with black points, standing 15½ hands; a very stylish colt, well broken to harness, sired by Gen. Scott, he by Gen. Knox, dam a valuable Eaton mare.

Oxford County. C. S. A.

For the Maine Farmer.

Western Bee-Keepers' Association.

The meeting of the Western Bee-Keepers' Association, was held at the residence of Charles Bonny, at Mechanic Falls, on May 5th and 6th, 1885, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. President J. A. Morton being absent, the meeting was called to order by Vice President, J. B. Mason. Although the winter has been one of the hardest for bees that ever was known, and great losses in this section have been made in Oxford county than that from Eclare, he by Gen. Knox, owned by C. W. Kimball, Rumford. So many of his colts as they come to market, are sold, that it is hard to say what they are eagerly sought for by horse men.

Peter Russell, E. Dixfield has a stallion colt foaled by Eclare, standing 15½, and

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.—May 28, 1885.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 28, 1885.

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Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Lincoln County, during June.

W. F. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during June.

Mr. JOHN F. FRYE will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec during June.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT, will call upon our subscribers in Hancock County during June.

Glanders exist at Montreal to an alarming extent. Many horses are dying and being killed.

Geo. B. Sawyer, Esq., of Wiscasset has resigned the position of secretary of the State Pomological Society. A meeting is to be held at Manchester this week to fill the vacancy.

Girard College intends to build additional buildings and admit two hundred more boys. Here is a notable instance of a great charity actually increasing in usefulness and constantly extending the sphere of its influence.

Last week Mr. D. L. Moody, pointing to a structure in Chicago, built for religious purposes, that cost over $30,000, happily remarked, "Mr. Sankey sang up the building," the royalty of the sale of the "Gospel Hymns" furnishing the means.

William Hostetter defied fate and sat down to dinner as the thirteenth man. Each one had a candle before his plate; William's candle flickered and went out. And now William wishes he had stayed at home, and thinks nothing is left but to make his will.

Mr. G. H. Allan, Maine State College, '84, has just been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture as an assistant at the United States Quarantine Station at Garfield, N. J., and will enter upon his duties June 1st. Since his graduation Mr. Allan has been an instructor at the State Reform School.

Commencing June 1st the Maine Central railroad will attach refrigerator cars to their through freight trains which leave Bangor every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Boston. These cars will be supplied with ice, and are, as is well known, of great advantage to shippers of beef, poultry, eggs, butter, and fruit.

A Thomaston gentleman has in his possession a lock of Gen. Jackson's hair, given him by an uncle who resided in Indiana, who was a great admirer of "Old Hickory," who gave the aforesaid uncle, at his request, a generous lock, a part of which the Thomaston gentleman has. It is silver white with one brown strand among the snowy hairs.

Queen Victoria, on Sunday, began the 67th year of her life, and on the 20th of next month will enter upon the 48th of her reign—a reign longer than Elizabeth's and exceeded by those of only three English sovereigns, Henry III, Edward III, and George III. Until then she will have several years of the allotted threescore and ten, and with her good health bids fair to occupy the throne for a dozen years to come.

President Cleveland complains of a want of exercise. He is reported as saying, "On week days I never get the time to take much of a walk, and it is not safe to attempt it, for I should certainly be surrounded by office seekers before I had gone a square. I am able to ride out a little four nights out of the week; but what is that for exercise? It seems as if I were doomed to work like a horse and live like a hermit as long as I live."

At the meeting of the Senate committee of the New York legislature on inter-State commerce, Henry I. Poor, editor of Poor's Railway Manual, argued that railroads should be let alone to work out their own salvation. The government is maintaining a shameful mind its own business of acting as sort of police in preventing corporations from cutting each others' throats. There were on the statute books laws enough to control railroads if they were enforced.

Some of the most respectable preachers and religious teachers and leaders in Boston, belonging to the various religious societies, have been arrested and brought before the courts and fined, for holding open-air meetings on the common. There are people in Boston who will live to be heartily ashamed of that. Any abridgment of religious privileges, exercised in a reasonable manner, is foreign to the spirit of our free institutions, and savors too much of the spirits of bigotry and want of toleration that characterized the dark ages.

The subscribers to the Charter Oak Park at Hartford, Conn., who guaranteed $10,000 stakes for the 2.30 class rate at the fall circuit meeting, are as follows: Thomas Forbes, Sherman, Tex.; J. M. Davis, Chicago; John Murphy, New York; C. T. Bradley, Milwaukee; M. M. Hedges, Philadelphia; James Golden, Medford, Mass.; C. T. Kenyon, Providence; George Scattergood, Philadelphia; R. C. Woodnut, Minneola, L. I.; Charles S. Green, Babylon, L. I.; William Armstrong, Almont, Mich. Each has made his first payment of $200. The horses are to be named with the third payment Aug. 12.

Sixteen years ago last the Maine Central railroad will attach refrigerator cars to their through freight trains which leave Bangor every Tuesday and Thursday morning at six o'clock, for Boston. These cars will be supplied with ice, and are, as is well known, of great advantage to shippers of beef, poultry, eggs, butter, and fruit.

In Remembrance.

On Saturday, as the *Farmer* reaches its distant readers, the nation, with uncovered head, will be placing the sweet tribute of flowers over the dust of her loyal heroes. Did we not join heartily and devotedly in the exercise, in its truest spirit, we should deem ourselves unworthy the motto "Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man." For without the sacrifices which Memorial Day commemorates, home and fireside would be desolate places; our country would be sundered in twain; and our brother man still wearing the galling chains of slavery.

The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in every town and hamlet of Maine have been busy with their arrangements to observe the day in an appropriate manner. There seems to be no lack of interest in the observance of the day, and there should be none, for it is the one day set apart for the special purpose of holding in remembrance and honor those who gave the most precious gift in their power.

The appeal made by a Massachusetts Post for the sober and thoughtful observance of Memorial Day is so timely and touching that we copy it.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic feel that they have a duty to perform and an example to set in connection with the spirit in which gave birth to our national Memorial Day. They further feel it incumbent upon them to cheerfully appreciate and recognize the proper observance of that day by all citizens, and to kindly admonish any who seemingly forget the sanctity of the occasion and violate the sacred truce for the dead.

It is but twenty years since our war closed which re-established national supremacy. Its prosecution cost us more than 355,000 loyal lives; the exposures and wounds incident to the same have since carried more than that number to a premature grave, and to-day the nation mourns for a million men fallen in the cause of our common country. The voluntary sacrifice of human life in any good cause creates a heroic sentiment in favor of the fallen, and although the sad remembrance may be alleviated in part by the knowledge that "they never fall who die in a good cause," yet those slain in battle and all who died in defence of our national Union—still eloquent by their vacant chairs and broken households—deserve the tribute which the nation offers. The Women's Relief Corps of Maine will entertain the National Relief Corps by a sail in Portland harbor, to the islands, and excursion to the mountains, and all are invited.

Friday, June 26—Encampment meeting, and grand clam bake and banquet at the Islands.

Saturday, June 26th—Break camp.

COLT STAKES. Following is a list of entries for the Central Maine colt stakes for 1885, to be trotted at Fairfield. The stallion race failed to fill, as there were but two entries.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Geo. H. Bailey, Portland,	1
Wm. Hunnewell, Lewiston,	2
E. J. Lawrence, Somerset Mills,	3
R. L. Jones, Manchester,	4
H. E. Haley, Monroe,	5

THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

S. Mills & Son, Starks,	1
H. H. Nelson, Waterville,	2
E. J. Lawrence, Somerset Mills,	3
Geo. W. Reynolds, West Gardiner,	4

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Jewell Bros., Somerset Mills,	1
Edward Stewart, Augusta,	2
H. E. Haley, Monroe,	3
C. H. Nelson, Waterville,	4

MEMORIAL DAY. This day will be observed in Augusta, on Saturday next, according to the usual custom, business being generally suspended in the afternoon. Following is the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Gen. A. Roszell, Marshal.

H. F. Blanchard, Chief of Staff; Geo. E. Brickett, Surgeon; H. S. Webber, Assistant Adjutant General; Aids, Geo. Doughty, R. W. Sewall, M. G. Blackwell, G. Murray Dana.

Fullers Band—20 pieces.

Capital Guards—W. S. Choate, commanding.

Sons of Veterans, U. G. S., E. S. Burleigh commanding.

Harry Stinson Camp, Sons of Veterans, U. G. S., Captain.

Carriage containing Orator and President of the Day.

Maj. F. H. Phipps, Commandant U. S. Arsenal.

Officers of Fall Military Home U. V. S.

Officers of Ladies Relief Corps.

Officers of Hospital.

Augusta City Government.

Officers Insane Hospital.

Clergy.

Citizens in Carriages.

The procession will form on the Water street at 2 o'clock, P. M., and proceed according to the following route: Along Water street to Bridge, up Bridge to State, through State to Winthrop, to Winthrop to Sewall, along Sewall to Green, up Green to Forest Grove, Mt. Pleasant and St. Mary's cemeteries.

Prayer will be offered by Rev. H. J. White, after which the Post will proceed to decorate the soldiers' graves in accordance with the established customs of the order. The procession will then re-form and return by Winthrop street to State, down State to Monument Park, where decoration exercises will be held at the soldiers' monument. From thence the procession will march to Water street, where it will be dismissed.

In the evening, at half past seven o'clock, Memorial exercises will be held in Granite Hall, to be presided over by Hon. George M. Weeks, President of the Day. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Enoch Foster of Bethel. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend. Pullen's Band will furnish music.

Maxham & Wing, of the Waterville *Mail*, have purchased the Waterville *Sentinel*, and will consolidate that paper with the *Mail*. Mr. L. A. Moore of the *Sentinel*, will continue as foreman of the consolidated office.

Mr. Blaine has about completed the second and last volume of his "Forty Years in Congress."

Editor Gilman of the Aroostook *Pioneer*, is at the point of death, his friends having given up all hope of his recovery.

Prof. Calvin Stowe, the honored husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe, is dying at his home in Hartford.

Gen. Grant's book is practically finished.

The Great French Poet.

Victor Hugo died in Paris, on Friday afternoon. Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, sent specially to the poet's residence, offering to visit him and administer spiritual aid and the rites of the Catholic church. Mr. Lockroy, the poet's son-in-law, who was in attendance at the death-bed when the cardinal's proffer came, replied for Hugo, declining with thanks the archbishop's tender, and saying for the dying man, "Victor Hugo is expecting death but he does not desire the services of a priest." He passed away peacefully, without suffering. His last words were "Adieu Jeanne, adieu," addressed to his favorite granddaughter. Paris is full of mourners, and his funeral, appointed for Wednesday, will be the grandest seen in France for a century. The poet was sketched as he lay on his death bed by the great painter Bonnet, who will transfer to canvass the impression taken.

Victor Hugo was born in Besancon, Feb. 26, 1802, coming of a family ennobled in 1531. His father was an officer in the French army, who volunteering under the Republic became a general under the first Empire. From Besancon Victor was carried to Elba, Paris, Rome and Naples before he was five years old, and returning to France in 1809, pursued classical studies in a religious house. He made his debut in literature at the age of twenty years, publishing the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" in 1822, his tales, "Hans of Iceland" and "Bug Jargal," appearing about the same time. The second volume of "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1826, indicating by its character a change in his political and literary opinions. This first important work, the drama of "Cromwell," was published in 1827. "Les Orientales," a work of much brilliancy, appeared the following year, and in 1829 he published "The Last Days of a Condemned Criminal." His next work was "Hernani," a drama produced for the first time at the Theatre Francais on Feb. 26, 1830.

The year 1831 was marked by three great productions, the historical drama of "Marion Deforme," a volume of exquisite lyrical poems entitled "Feuilles d'Automne," and the novel "Notre Dame de Paris," the last named being received with enthusiasm. Next came "Le Roi S'amuse," another drama, was produced at the Theatre Francais, Nov. 22, 1832, and was interdicted the next day as being an insult to royalty. Several other dramatic works followed, and in 1841, after much opposition, M. Hugo was elected to membership in the Academy, thus completing the triumph of the school of literature which he represented. About this time his political aspirations began to manifest themselves. In 1845, Louis Phillippe created him a peer of France. The outbreak of the revolution of 1848 was followed by M. Hugo's entrance into political life as a member of the Constituent Assembly, where he generally acted with the Conservatives. On his re-election to the Legislative Assembly, he began to manifest his democratic and radical tendencies. He was an earnest opponent of Prince Napoleon, whose underhanded policy he denounced in eloquent speeches, and whose leaps to the Imperial throne he foresaw and foretold. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, in which body he had been an active member. The coup d'etat of Dec. 2, 1851, drove him from France and he took refuge on the island of Jersey, whence he issued in 1853, his "Napoleon the Little," and in 1853 those bitter satires entitled "Les Chatiments." On account of some hostile manifestations toward the French government, he was obliged to remove to the island of Guernsey, where he resided until the fall of the second Empire refusing in 1859 to accept the amnesty then offered to political exiles. While living on the island of Guernsey he wrote some of his grandest works, including "Les Miserables" and "Les Travailleurs de la Mer." On the fall of the empire he hastened back to France, entered into the republican movement with great heartiness and was returned to the national assembly at Bordeaux, but held his seat only a short time, resigning March 9, 1871. He returned to Paris in July, 1871, and pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferre and the other Communists, but to no effect. On Jan. 30, 1876, he was elected to the Senate.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT. We have been furnished from official sources, the following outline of the programme to be observed in Portland, at the approaching meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Monday, June 22d—Arrival of the Posts and ex-soldiers, and assignment to quarters.

Tuesday, June 23d—Grand Parade, and reception of National Commander Kountz at City Hall, in the evening. This will be the grand day of the feast, which the outrestaurant. It will be "some story" high unlike the grand stand at Boston contemplated when the public subscription was started, having abandoned that plan. It will be wholly covered with seats in the style of settees with comfortable backs. There will be a basement ten feet high beneath the whole. This will be used as an exhibition place for heavy agricultural implements, with doors at each end and a board walk eight feet wide leading through the whole. Above this, on a second floor, is a large lot of room, which the trustees expect to utilize as lodging rooms. A portion of it will be finished off this year as an experiment. The grand stand will cost about $7,000. The trustees have finished the premium list. It is much larger than last year. The trustees are to contract for a 45-horse power engine for the exhibition building. They are extensively draining by sewer and ditching at the park. In the meantime, a correspondent writes us, inquiring, in very pertinent words, "in what condition are the finances of our State Agricultural Society?" We presume the officers can throw light upon this seemingly dark subject, though no official report has as yet been made by them.

Horrible Results of a Fire.

A despatch from Cincinnati, dated May 21, says: This city has had its share of shocking disasters, but never has one happened where such a pitiful loss of life occurred as that of to-day, and with so little occasion. In less than fifteen minutes after the fatal blunder began, 16 or 17 persons had perished, every one of whom could have been very easily saved. Short as the time was there were displays of heroism that saved two lives, but one of the heroes lost his own life.

At half-past one this afternoon, J. A. Green, city editor of the *Times-Star*, upon going up the stairway to his office, saw dense clouds of smoke issuing from the rear windows of the building, Nos. 19 and 21 West Sixth street, and immediately telephoned the fire department. The alarm brought the engines almost instantly, and it was not fifteen minutes before the fire was so much under control that Chief Engineer Wisby was able to reach the fifth or top floor, but he was too late to rescue the girls employed there, and to his horror he found ten bodies lying with their hands to their faces, and their faces blackened and distorted in death.

The Chief said, in speaking of it: "The house is not burned out; in fact the fire was chiefly in the fifth story. In the smoke, I counted ten girls lying upon benches, tables, and other things, and some on the floor. Their clothing was not burned, but the skin on the backs of their hands was scorched. I never saw in my experience. The girls lay where they had fallen in their wild and helpless despair."

The fire started in the fifth floor engine on the small floor near the elevator shaft. A boy on that floor says he heard a report, and instantly the fire leaped to the elevator shaft and darted up it. This shaft reaches to the top of the building, and from the third story to the fifth floor it was encircled by a wooden stairway, which was the only means of access to these floors. The elevator shaft, to aid to its combustibility, was encased with a thin wooden lattice work. The second floor, where the fire started, was the press room, the third the composing room, the fourth the storage and waste room, and the fifth the folding room.

As soon as the fire started, John Sullivan, a young man and a cousin of the proprietor, ran up the stairway to the fifth floor to give warning to the girls and instantly almost he found he was too late to escape. Already the fire had cut off the stairway, and Sullivan ran back to the window and Kingsley and Schroder lowered her safely to the sidewalk. The ropes were then brought to Sullivan, who quickly fastened it to another girl and sent her down safely. The rope came up the third time and as the other girls by this time were all suffocated, Sullivan dared to venture Sullivan fastened the rope to his own body and was being lowered, when as he was half-way down, the flames shot out from the window below, and he fell from the window to the sidewalk in the presence of a horrified crowd who had witnessed his heroism.

When the girls were jumping from the window a large colored man heroically tried to catch them and to break the force of their fall and he nearly lost his own life in the attempt.

Within ten minutes after the fire began, patrol wagons were called into use to carry away the wounded and killed. There were seventeen bodies in the building, of whom 30 or 25 were girls in the fifth story. Boys were on the second and third floors, and this accounts for their escape. All agree that the progress of the flames was instantaneous. There was an avenue of escape which the panic stricken girls did not think of. It was an opening in the roof which could be reached from a bench standing beside the wall and once on a roof they could have reached other buildings with perfect ease. The fire is ready to be laid to place cost all these lives.

The fire was almost insignificant and the wooden stairway around the elevator shaft is not so burned as to be worthless, and when the flames seem to have pervaded all the floors and to have ruined all the paper and other light combustible matter. Mr. Sullivan estimates the loss at $6000. The damage to the building is slight.

The scenes at Habig's undertaking establishment, where the dead bodies were taken for identification is anticipated, came to identify them, were of the most painful character. In one place a policeman identified his sisters. Lizzie and Emma Bandel, Minnie Meiers found the body of her daughter, and had to be led away from the terrible sight. Mrs. Leaban had the awful experience of finding her three daughters among the dead. Some 16 persons lost their lives.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. The State Board of Health held a their third meeting at the State House, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Saturday, all the members being present with the exception of Hon. Lewis Barker, The new Secretary, Dr. A. G. Young, was at his post.

A finance committee, consisting of the president, secretary and Mr. Barker, was appointed.

The president, secretary and Dr. Webster, were chosen a committee on distribution of circulars.

Remarks were made by the president, Dr. Gerrish, in regard to the duty of the Board and he offered numerous suggestions as to the plan of operations to be pursued.

The secretary was ordered to have such matter printed as might be needed for the work of the Board.

Several works on hygiene, for the use of schools, were presented, and their merits discussed.

The following subjects to be worked up partly in the report of the Board, and partly by circulars, were appointed: Disposal of excreta, water supply, general health results; epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases; with particular reference to typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlatina; diseases of domestic animals, their diagnosis and restriction.

It was voted to issue a circular on cholera and one on the essential points in school house construction at once for public distribution. Drs. Horr and Jordan and the secretary were made a committee on the cholera circular; Dr. Young, Webster and the secretary, on school house construction.

Voted that the medical members of the Board be a committee to examine the hygienic text book for the public schools, the use of which was authorised by the legislature last winter, and report their preference as soon as possible, it being requested by Superintendent of Schools Nelson Lacy.

The president reported that Prof. Carmichael of Brunswick, had very kindly offered to make analysis of air, drinking water, etc., required by the Board.

The suggestion was made that the public press be used as much as possible in instructing the people.

Dr. Young suggested that the Board make an examination of the sanitary condition of public institutions, as soon as possible.

It was voted that the secretary purchase such books as in his judgment are needed for the use of the Board.

Circulars containing instructions in regard to health matters and by-laws to be adopted, will be issued to local boards of health.

The Board is now well under way in its work, and the members are thoroughly interested and are acting in unison to bring about the recommendations of those who formulated the law. Copies of pamphlets and circulars on sanitary subjects, issued by Boards of Health in other States, were presented by the Secretary.

RITUALISM IN NEW YORK. The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the high church rector of the Episcopal church of St. Ignatius, has built a lofty chancel partition nearly as high as the ceiling and extending from one side of the church to the other, shutting off the sanctuary from the people. Ornamental gates of brass scroll work give access to the sanctuary, and looking between the pillars in the partition, the congregation can see the tall candles burning on the high altar. High above the gates is a golden crucifix with a life size figure of Christ. When the procession of choristers entered the church Sunday night, a puff of incense burst through the opened doors. Then from side and side of the church aisle the procession passed, with a crucifix borne in front and a white robed cesser bearer swinging his censer. A banner encrusted with gold embroidery of the figure of the Saviour was carried aloft by a long-bearded man in a white gown and red sash. After this first part of the service was finished the Rev. Mr. Ritchie announced that mass would be said every day except Thursday. The service was intoned.

Sunday night, Rev. W. J. Hahn, pastor of the African M. E. Church at Des Moines, Ia., concluded his discourse, after which he begged his hearers to indulge him until he made a personal matter. He was greatly considerably excited, and as he concluded he fell over, and with a gasp was dead.

Hampton Institute, Virginia, had enrolled this year 548 negroes and 137 Indians. The "Butler" primary day school, taught by the institute teachers and graduates, had 300 little colored children. More than 1000 pupils have been instructed on the institute grounds.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The executive committee of the State Grange was in session last week, in Portland. Petitions were received from Waldo county asking that the next harvest meeting be held in Belfast, in December next. The matter was considered at considerable length, but no action taken. The advantages of Augusta were also discussed. It is quite probable that the summer meeting will be held at Northport and the winter meeting at Augusta.

—The next meeting of Pomona Grange, for Cumberland county, will be held with Oak Hill Grange, Scarboro, Friday, June 5th. The following programme has been arranged by the Master, S. B. Gunnison:

Meeting opened in due form by the Master.	
Address of Welcome	Mrs. Hunnewell
Song of Welcome	Choir
Response to Address	Members of Pomona Grange
Address—Agricultural Education	Lecturer
Music	Choir
Dinner.	
Order of Business Conferring Fifth Degree.	
Music	Choir
Discussion—How can the Pomona Grange best advance the interest of the subordinate Granges?	
Good of the Order.	
Grange Closed.	

—The Somerset *Reporter* asks the interesting and important question, whether the Somerset Central Agricultural Society shall live or die. It adds: "Those who attended the Fair last fall will remember that the accommodations for the stock shown was wholly inadequate. No one can be expected to bring out their stock unless better facilities for caring for them are provided. It is now proposed to raise $1200 to enlarge the grounds, erect a new judges' stand, &c. It adds: "Turn to pair the track and erect a long row of sheds for the use of stock. This last named improvement will make it possible to have a large stock show and, and twice as large as Texas, in the popular impression that it is all a barren, inhospitable region, equal in size to one-third greater part of the year, and that a visitor to its borders would be in danger of being carried off by those of the Greely relief expedition. Miss Schlatter's Mexican Mission is conducted in the most summary manner. She seems to possess in Alaska, and therefore speaks from personal knowledge. She tells us that the people at Sitka are milder than those in New York, while the summers are delightful. The mountain scenery of the grandest scenery of the continent is to be found along the whole coast, in the region of Lake Lynn or Sitkan Archipelago, and the monthly mail steamers is crowded with tourists during the summer season.

"How to Drain a House," is the title of a volume giving practical information for householders, by Geo. E. Waring, jr., who is an expert on all these subjects. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price $1.

We have received from P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, publishers, two useful volumes, which are timely and scientific publications—"Ventilation," by Wolpert, and "Ventilation, ventilation, drainage, etc., and "Hearing and Speech."

The North American Review concludes its seventieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more brilliant and attractive number in prospect. Because seven topics of vital public interest by as many leading statesmen are discussed, including the short contributions in "Comments." "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" is answered, pro and con, by three distinguished economists, Senator Sherman and Walker, representing Yale and Harvard Review, Inc., 19 Park place, New York. Political Economy. "The Tardiness of Justice" is discussed by Judge Lowell, of Boston, and "Corruption in Politics" by Gail Hamilton; "The Swearing Habit," by E. P. Whipple, and "French Spoliation Claims," by Edward Everett. The policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward our Public Schools is assailed by Archbishop Ireland; "Civil Service Reform," by C. H. O'Byrne, of North Carolina, and defended by Bishop Keane of Virginia, with equal prudence. It is a most interesting presentation of an impending issue. "How Shall Women Dress?" is answered by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, Miss Grace Greenwood, Stuart Phelps, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Dr. Kate J. Chapin, and Mrs. Mary F. Eastman, the English leader of the dress reform movement.

THE DEAD RIVER REGION OF MAINE. We have received from the publishers, Bangor, a pamphlet Guide Book to the Dead River Region of Maine," including a description of Tim, Seven, Chain, Alder Brook, Flagstaff, Spencer, Bigelow, Moxie, Indian, Ragged, Rangeley Lakes, and Lakes Megantic and Spider in Canada, with routes, distances, &c. Hunters' Game Guides, Game and Fish Laws of Maine, and much other valuable information. It has a large and the only correct map of the Dead River Region, and altogether it is an invaluable little work. It is published by A. W. Bennett, and we have received it recently.

Cassell's Family Magazine, for June, is overflowing with good things, among which are: "A Diamond in the Rough," Alice Corkran; "Sweet Clotilde," by Arabella B. Hopkinson; "The Balloon of the Future," by Henry Frith; "A Revolutionary Heroine," by Mrs. Ellis Edwards; "Derbyshire;" "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott;" "At Home with Tennyson;" "Fan-Flags," illustrated by Dorothy Gordon Saunders; "Janet's Forgeries," a story in three chapters; "Spring's the Time," by R. G. Gillespie; "Art and Artists about London;" by Edwin Goadby; "The Largest Island in the World;" "Our Boys and Girls;" "Work and Play;" "The Flower-Garden in May;" "Vegetable Cookery;" "Needlework;" "Tale Telling;" "Tales from the Snow;" "What to Wear," by our Paris Correspondent; "Fashions for Ladies and Children;" "What Dr. Schliemann found at Tiryns, Etc., etc. There is also a frontispiece, "Spring's Awakening," and pretty. Per Cassell Publishing Co.

The Quiver contains shafts of bright and thoughtful Sunday reading in short form and full supply. A biographical sketch of the three most "Popular Preachers in Brooklyn" is accompanied with copies of their photographs. The "Quiver Sermon," by Rev. E. I. Hardy, contains excellent advice for young Christians. "Our Lord's Conversation," by "Mission Underground," Anne Beale shows the Saviour's interest in children, and urges the training of dinners to poor children. There are several serial stories and one or two short stories with excellent moral tendency. The "Children's Corner" includes many pretty pictures and stories. The articles appear "The Beloved Disciple," "The Children of Israel," "Sunday Afternoon Musings," etc. "Short Arrows" is a department full of information in short paragraphs. The illustrations of poetry are as varied as usual. Published by Cassell & Co.

Big Stock in Camden, Knox County.

Camden, in its record of big stock, can probably beat any town in the country. The "Jumbo ox," sired by the thoroughbred bull, Duke of Oxford, and owned by Peter Ayer, Esq., Freedom, bred by Mr. Oliver of Unity, and owned for something more than three years past by E. A. Fisher of Camden, is also a big ox, as far as I am informed, the largest ox in the United States, and perhaps the largest one, if not the heaviest that was ever owned in the country. His appearance is more that of an elephant than an ox; his length from the end of the nose to the tip of the tail being 12 feet, girth behind the shoulder 10 feet, number of horns, 9 feet and an inch or two; height, 18¼ hands; girth, something less than ten feet; estimated weight, nearly two tons.

Mr. E. A. Fisher, the owner, was born April 4, 1841, Aprils 1st, 1883, girth 8 feet, 3 ins.; length of body from center of horns, 8 feet, 8 ins., a remarkably long, heavy body for a bull animal, and weighed 1600 lbs., and still apparently in just as good condition to grow as a real calf. The young stock that has been raised from him by E. A. Fisher and his neighbors is a proof positive, that he is a good stock getter.

The boss cow of the town is a grade Durham owned by Mr. A. Bickmore of Camden, dark red, and just "as pretty as a picture," 7 years old, 7 feet, 8 ins. in the line, estimated to dress 1400 lbs. This cow has been regularly worked steadily for about three years, now giving 6 quarts a day, and although quite fat, is apparently in just as good condition in every respect to feed, as a year ago. If her equal is in New England, I hope she may be shown at the next New England Fair, where I hope Mr. Orberton will exhibit.

And last, though not least (of her age) comes the Holstein heifer, 21 months old, owned and raised by J. J. Rollins, about 6½ feet in the line, a remarkably thick, heavy built animal, standing I think, wider on her fore feet than any other animal of her length and height that I ever saw. If any other town in the United States can beat this record of "Jumbo stock," please report in the Maine Farmer. C. S. A.

HAWTHORNE'S MODESTY. I once saw Hawthorne under circumstances which had a touch of the ludicrous. It was at a commencement dinner given under a tent on the "campus" of Bowdoin College, of which institution, it will be remembered, he was a graduate in 1838. Longfellow being his classmate. Hawthorne had secured the high place which he ever after held in the republic of letters, and it was deemed a great thing that his presence had been secured to grace the festive occasion. When the time came for the speeches, everybody rejoiced in the prospect of hearing Hawthorne. Bowdoin was justly proud of her gifted son and to see him, and especially to listen to him, was an event not soon to be forgotten. In fitting terms the president, Leonard Woods, Jr., if my memory serves me right, introduced the next speaker, our distinguished son and most welcome guest, and, as he proceeded in his laudatory terms, naturally all eyes were turned away for the moment from the guest to the speaking host.

Finishing his remarks, the President called for a speech from Nathaniel Hawthorne, everybody looked to the spot where just now "the distinguished son and welcome guest" had been sitting. But he was not there. While the president was in the act of pouring out his praises, and extolling the wonderful gifts of this eminent progeny of alma mater, he had quietly lifted the canvas of the tent, crept out, and "gone to parts unknown." My recollection is that there was a good laugh over the matter, and everybody said it was just like Hawthorne, who dreaded making an after-dinner speech more even than he did the critics. His constitutional shyness never forsook him, long as he lived.—*Cor. of Providence Journal.*

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL. A law of Michigan passed two years ago, providing for the probate of wills during the life of the testator, has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that it did not give a wife an opportunity to be heard touching the disposition by the husband of property in which she has a dower right.

Prof. C. V. Riley, chief of the entomological division of the agricultural department, says the 17-year locusts, whose visit he has predicted, are harmless to growing crops, and do no injury except to trees of small growth.

"How to breathe" is a caption in an exchange. The best way is through the nose and mouth. Those writers who teach breathing through the ears and eyes cannot be too strongly condemned.

The New York *Sun*, on Wednesday, ran through all its editions an article headed "The Ruined Bible," when the editor had written "The Revised Bible."

Miss Cleveland is about to publish a book.

Editor's Table.

CHINA. By Prof. R. K. Douglas of the British Museum. Edited by Arthur Gilman, M. A. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., price $1.50. This volume gives to young readers them in a strong demand for something brief, exact and authoritative in the way of Chinese history. Current events have brought China before the world as one of the really great powers, and one which in time will be able to defend herself against the aggressions of other nations, but will be perfectly able to take the offensive, should occasion require. The various chapters of the work deal with the history of the empire in brief, its government, religion, its educational system, the nurture of the young, superstitions, funeral and wedding rites, the language, food and dress, houses, architecture, music, medicine and other subjects.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for May 9th and 16th, contain, Samuel Johnson and his Age, The Sun's Corona, since 1880, by Mr. Goschen, and Gordon at Gravesend, Shakespeare's Portraiture of Women, The German Abroad, 1885 and 1805, Archeological Frauds in Palestine, and An Appeal to Lord Lonsdale, Mormonism without Mystery, and Reminiscences of Sir Herbert Stewart, Irish Loyalty, and Talmudic Proverbs, The Most Powerful Man in Paris, The Action of very Minute Particles on Light, and The Colors of Arctic Animals, A Lost Nation, Sweet Mary Morrison, Poetry of "A House Divided Against Itself," and "Fontaine's Wood" and poetry. For Fifty-Two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low, while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.50 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age. Address, Littell & Gay, Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The American Fruit Culturist," by John J. Thomas, containing practical directions for the propagation and culture of all fruits adapted to the climate and soil of the United States. We have received a copy of this admirably revised and valuable work, illustrated with 510 accurate figures. Published at the office, Tribune Place, New York, by Wm. Wood & Company.

ALASKA: Its Southern Coast. And the Sitkan Archipelago. By Sheldon Jackson, D. D. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price $1.50. In this well written and exceedingly interesting volume, the author has given to the world a book of much noticeable standing so much has been said of it, is yet very little known. Alaska, which is also three times as large as New England, and twice as large as Texas, is the popular impression that it is all a barren, inhospitable region, equal in size to one-third greater part of the year, and that a visitor to its borders would be in danger of being carried off by those of the Greely relief expedition. Miss Schlatter's Mexican Mission is conducted in the most summary manner. She seems to possess in Alaska, and therefore speaks from personal knowledge. She tells us that the people at Sitka are milder than those in New York, while the summers are delightful. The mountain scenery of the grandest scenery of the continent is to be found along the whole coast, in the region of Lake Lynn or Sitkan Archipelago, and the monthly mail steamers is crowded with tourists during the summer season.

"How to Drain a House," is the title of a volume giving practical information for householders, by Geo. E. Waring, jr., who is an expert on all these subjects. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price $1.

We have received from P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street, Philadelphia, publishers, two useful volumes, which are timely and scientific publications—"Ventilation," by Wolpert, and "Ventilation, ventilation, drainage, etc., and "Hearing and Speech."

The North American Review concludes its seventieth year with its June number. It never had so large a circulation, nor greater influence, nor a more brilliant and attractive number in prospect. Because seven topics of vital public interest by as many leading statesmen are discussed, including the short contributions in "Comments." "Shall Silver be Demonetized?" is answered, pro and con, by three distinguished economists, Senator Sherman and Walker, representing Yale and Harvard Review, Inc., 19 Park place, New York. Political Economy. "The Tardiness of Justice" is discussed by Judge Lowell, of Boston, and "Corruption in Politics" by Gail Hamilton; "The Swearing Habit," by E. P. Whipple, and "French Spoliation Claims," by Edward Everett. The policy of the Roman Catholic hierarchy toward our Public Schools is assailed by Archbishop Ireland; "Civil Service Reform," by C. H. O'Byrne, of North Carolina, and defended by Bishop Keane of Virginia, with equal prudence. It is a most interesting presentation of an impending issue. "How Shall Women Dress?" is answered by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, Miss Grace Greenwood, Stuart Phelps, Dr. W. A. Hammond, Dr. Kate J. Chapin, and Mrs. Mary F. Eastman, the English leader of the dress reform movement.

THE DEAD RIVER REGION OF MAINE. We have received from the publishers, Bangor, a pamphlet Guide Book to the Dead River Region of Maine," including a description of Tim, Seven, Chain, Alder Brook, Flagstaff, Spencer, Bigelow, Moxie, Indian, Ragged, Rangeley Lakes, and Lakes Megantic and Spider in Canada, with routes, distances, &c. Hunters' Game Guides, Game and Fish Laws of Maine, and much other valuable information. It has a large and the only correct map of the Dead River Region, and altogether it is an invaluable little work. It is published by A. W. Bennett, and we have received it recently.

Cassell's Family Magazine, for June, is overflowing with good things, among which are: "A Diamond in the Rough," Alice Corkran; "Sweet Clotilde," by Arabella B. Hopkinson; "The Balloon of the Future," by Henry Frith; "A Revolutionary Heroine," by Mrs. Ellis Edwards; "Derbyshire;" "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott;" "At Home with Tennyson;" "Fan-Flags," illustrated by Dorothy Gordon Saunders; "Janet's Forgeries," a story in three chapters; "Spring's the Time," by R. G. Gillespie; "Art and Artists about London;" by Edwin Goadby; "The Largest Island in the World;" "Our Boys and Girls;" "Work and Play;" "The Flower-Garden in May;" "Vegetable Cookery;" "Needlework;" "Tale Telling;" "Tales from the Snow;" "What to Wear," by our Paris Correspondent; "Fashions for Ladies and Children;" "What Dr. Schliemann found at Tiryns, Etc., etc. There is also a frontispiece, "Spring's Awakening," and pretty. Per Cassell Publishing Co.

The Quiver contains shafts of bright and thoughtful Sunday reading in short form and full supply. A biographical sketch of the three most "Popular Preachers in Brooklyn" is accompanied with copies of their photographs. The "Quiver Sermon," by Rev. E. I. Hardy, contains excellent advice for young Christians.

Kennebec County News.

ed Hildreth, the West Gardiner hen has about six hundred chickens.

e people of Pittston are waking up Water Works question, and propose e a branch extended to that village.

here will be no public graduating ex- by the Gardiner High School this

allace R. White, formerly of Win- is succeeded in the attorney General- of Idaho by James H. Hawley.

unty Commissioner Weston, on day night, had a horse die, which he at more than $200. The disease known, though attended with cholic.

he new logs on the Kennebec are to tributed this season by Charles Law- of South Gardiner, W. Kennedy and Dudley of Chelsea.

Gov. Long of Massachusetts, will the Memorial oration at the Sol- National Home, Togus, on June 17th, is observed as Memorial Day there.

Monday, a horse was stolen from of Mr. James C. Dunnren, in Bel- and a harness and wagon from Geo. rk of the same place. The whole was valued at $150.

ro dogs entered the flock of sheep of Lovejoy, in Sidney, and either killed t or mangled five sheep so they had killed, and wounded nearly all the the flock.

the Freshman prize reading at University, Friday evening, the com- made the following award: To the men, first to Chas. H. Pepper, second ter B. Stickling; to the ladies, first Alice E. Sawtelle, second to Miss Fletcher.

rs. Emma R., wife of J. Dudley Hun- Readfield, after nine weeks of suffering, died into rest on the ninth of May, at the age of 40 years months. She left to mourn her loss husband and an only son. The family owe great gratitude to Dr. W. M. for his tender interest and efficient e.

the annual meeting of the Water- ville Saving Bank, the old board of trus- was re-elected, as follows: Reuben Moses Lyford, C. C. Cornish, Nath'l r, Franklin Smith, A. N. Greenwood, Reynolds. Reuben Foster is Presi- and E. R. Drummond, Treasurer. ew members were chosen to fill va- —Geo. S. Flood and C. M. Drum-

Ikppy" White, well known to the up and down the river, who was re- from Augusta jail, Friday is again in . Saturday afternoon complaint made to Capt. Marshall Siphers that y" was drunk and creating a disturb- in the wharf of the Citizens Coal Co, Gardiner. The marshal arrested him, e were a severe struggle, being compelled to club freely on the desperado. The is desperate when drunk.

e county commissioners have re- the plans and specifications from ect F. H. Fassett of Portland, for provement of the sanitary condition Court House. The present leanto on st end of the building will be re- , and the plan proposes to erect an on its place two stories in height fifteen feet square. The material to od and the basement will be stone of will be utilized as a judges' room, e rooms below for water closets.

mes Buxton, an inmate of the Na- Home at Togus, made a will an hour before his death, devising his prop- a small amount of personal—to Cut- G. A. R. The will was contested brothers, who found that Buxton, a feeble mind on account of sickness, the time was incapable of making a A protracted hearing on the case was st week before Judge Webster in the te Court, a large number of witness- earing on both sides. On Monday Judge Webster announced his deci- staining the position of the contest- and disallowed the will.

Items of Maine News.

INDIANS STRIKING FOR SONORA, CO. Advices received at Tucson, Ariz., from Lordsburg, state that the s attacked the Indians on Blue River, ay, but were compelled to retreat hree of their number wounded. It ved that the Indians will attempt to into Sonora by way of Arizona. It impossible for them to do so with- ming in contact with troops. The oys, who are guarding every pass, r fully 130, and are thoroughly They are trailing the Indians, and they meet the hostiles before they to Mexico, there will be a deadly Bucks, on one hand, opposes will in the fate of extermination. "No r," is the cry of the cow boys. A ch at Deming, New Mexico, says aptain Smith of the Fourth cavalry ight last Friday with the Apaches, golion mountains, 50 miles east of The Indians were routed. Their unknown. The troops are crowding iskins and another conflict is expected moment.

Items and Incidents.

of the most prominent shoe manu- ers in Germany have sons in this ry employed in different shoe facto- there they are engaged in studying erican methods of manufacture.

SETTLE SPRING." Among spring prep- ns, do not neglect that which is most tant of all—your own body. During time the blood becomes many impuri- which, if not expelled, are liable to out in scrofula or other disease est spring medicine is Hood's Sarsa- rilla. It expels every impurity from the and gives strength to every function body. Sold by all druggists.

a great while ago the University of sippi opened its doors to the female of that State, and the first graduate ar by winning all the prizes.

E IN SIX MONTHS. That coil on the of your head, dear lady. It is better ubbing and dressing nobody. In six s or less from to-day, you may dis- with it if you are inclined to give r's Hair Balsam a fair trial. Cleanses , restores gray hair to delicious dress- Not a dye, not oily, elegantly per-

entleman at Middletown, Conn., when he came for a collection in church the Sunday after his wife was carried to the box. He was surprised, when ex was passed, to see the little fellow n to the money. On being asked he did this he answered, "Saving it e circus."

. Andrews of Lowell, although salt t ulcers covered half his body, was ed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

an W. Smith of Worcester mechanic ied on Saturday last, left $80,000 to n missionary societies. His nieces. ve in Spencer, will contest the will.

ase of the kidneys, liver, or urinary s cured by the infallible Hunt's ney and Liver] Remedy.

hat must we do to be saved?" asked nday School teacher of her new pu- "Gilt lost," was the very suggestive correct reply.

ms Buxton, Providence Police, suf- ive years from kidney disease; was by Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Rem-

hiladelphia girl, aged 20, committed e because of mortification at her fa- drunkenness.

powerful curative properties of a *laster* are irresistible when applied to ache. Swollen Joints and Muscles, Sci- Pleurisy, Sharp Pains, or any sort of ss. The best and strongest porous r made. A trial will demonstrate it.

scovery new and novel is that the vast sions of the ocean beds are to be ac- ed for by supposing that the moon away from the earth more than 50,- years ago. The basins are the scars made.

rge Cambell. Hopkinsville, Ky., says; ock Blood Bitters is the best prepa- for Scrofula, Blood and Stomach ever actured."

New York legislature has adjourned.

TARE OF FRAUDS. Be sure you get nuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and natism.

e New York booksellers opened tores at daylight on Thursday, so as et the demand for the revised Old ment, and it is estimated that 100,000 had been sold up to noon.

T'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver ith Hypophosphites, For Throat Af- s. Dr. F. B. PHILPOTT, Salisbury, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion ebular diseases, and Throat affections, uniformly good results. It is the reparation of Cod Liver Oil I use."

copies of the revised Bible are now bookseller's. The cheapest edition bought for $1.

ut paints and painting. The "Atlas mixed paints" are now admitted to finest mixed paints in the market. ing, and size in breakfast cups *ad libi- ad nauseam*, as regularly as usual; search was made for him, but he could not be found. It seems he left the house and went across the fields to another road where he selected a tree and hanged himself, where he was discovered by a man who was returning from the village shortly afterward. The cause of the deed is un- known.

Leonard Davis, the oldest son of Mr. Edward Davis of Burnham, met with a very severe and painful accident, by which he came near losing his life, on Saturday, the 16th inst. While engaged in hauling dressing from the yard, it appears that he was driving a pair of wild steers on the cart and by some means they became frightened and started to run, and the boy, in attempting to stop them, got caught be- tween the front of the cart and a post in the cattle shed, the cattle hauling nearly three times while he was thus caught, before as- sistance arrived.

Items of General News.

The new State government of Rhode Island was inaugurated at Newport, Tuesday.

Forty buildings, including two news- paper offices, were burned in Lansing, Iowa, Saturday.

Mrs. Hunting, the keeper of the baby farm in Chicago, was Saturday indicted for manslaughter.

The Raymond excursionists to the Pacific were overhauled by bandits and robbed of jewelery and money.

A vast graveyard insurance scheme has just been brought to light in Bloomington, Ill. The mayor and other city officials are implicated.

Thiel, the revolutionist, claims to be a citizen of the United States, and hence not a traitor to Canada, and this will probably be his line of defence.

Gen. Grant's health continues unchanged. He drives out, but has some pain in his throat. In about two weeks he hopes to go to Mount McGregor, near Saratoga.

John Rogers was killed, George W. Miller fatally, and five others seriously injured by the fall of a scaffolding at the new post- office, Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday. They fell 70 feet.

Dispatches from points in the San Joa- quin Valley, Cal., state that the Hessian fly has greatly damaged the wheat crop, and that where twenty bushels per acre were expected, not more than seven will be realized.

A number of families were poisoned at Meriden, Ct., last week, by eating cream cake. The symptoms were violent and purging in several cases. The vomiting was so violent that blood was raised and fatal results are feared.

The customs officials at Montreal have made a seizure of $60,000 worth of patent medicine, imported and entered there, it is alleged, under value at the place of ship- ment, by J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass. Other seizures are on the tapis.

The story of kidnapping Americans to work upon the railroad at Puerto Barrios, South America, seems to be confirmed. They take them in gangs and compel them to work, though sick with fever. On their way to servitude, 63 had died on ship- board.

The New England Woman's Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Tre- mont Temple, Boston, Monday evening. There was a large attendance. The speak- ers were Mrs. Lucy Stone, who presided, Hon. George F. Hoar and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

Samuel Nutt, who began a forty days fast at Bloomington, Ill., on the 8th inst., saying he was commanded to do so by the Lord, died on Thursday. He was somewhat widely known as the publisher of a curious religious paper, entitled the "Spirit of Truth."

A woman in England beats Odium's rec- ord for jumping. She leaped from Clifton suspension bridge, Thursday, 245 from high water, but strange to say did not meet with the fate of Sarah Ann Henley in her name, and it is thought possible that she may recover from the shock of jumping.

Receiving teller John A. Van Gilden, of the Union National Bank, New York, has absconded, and an examination of the books discloses that he has appropriated $33,000 of the funds of the bank. As the total surplus of the bank is $800,000, the $33,000 stolen by Van Gilden does not af- fect the institution.

There is a terrible disease prevailing at Langworthy, Iowa, which results in death in a few hours. The patient is taken with a slight sore throat. The soreness then goes to the lungs and thence to the spine, when death follows. It entirely baffles the physicians, some calling it a sort of "ship fever," caused by impure water.

Samuel Radcliffe, a highly respected and wealthy woolen manufacturer of Shelton, Conn., fifty years of age, committed suicide at midnight Tuesday night, by jumping into the canal and drowning. He has been in poor health for a number of years and traveled all over the country to obtain relief, and despairing of recovery took this means to end his troubles.

Extensive forest fires are raging to the north and west of East Thomas, Michigan. Those south of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena railroad are destroying a large quantity of standing pine. The fire burns to the top of the highest trees. The fire is burning everything on the ground which it passes over, including the down timber and the timber on skids.

Two ten-year-old lads playing in a yard on Broad street in Norwich, Conn., Satur- day, set fire to a parcel of sulphur. While Daniel was absent for some on the railroad a year and a half old son of Mr. Daniel threw wax with them and in some way he fell into the fire. Frightened by his screams the other lads ran away and the infant was fatally burned before his mamma brought him.

The news from Battleford, N. W. T., is to the effect that General Middleton with his forces arrived Sunday night. Father Cochin took some canoes from Indians who agree to surrender unconditionally. Since Thursday the Indians have been com- ing in and giving themselves up. Pound- maker has given about 2,000 souls, in- cluding forty half-breeds. The rebellion is practically over.

Gustavus Kentz, alias "French Gus," a Belgian, and one of the most noted robbers in the country, was arrested in New York on Saturday, and is held for examination. Stolen articles were found at his daughter's. He has been concerned in a number of ex- tensive robberies and is familiar with Sing Sing. The detectives are confident that his arrest has prevented a descent upon the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank by Kentz and his gang.

The remains of Victor Hugo laid in state in Paris Sunday, and thousands came to look upon the face of the deceased. The French government has granted $4000 to defray the expenses of the funeral. Hugo bequeathed $10,000 to the poor. He left a request that his body should be conveyed to the grave in a "pauper hearse," without any religious rites. A fund has been start- ed for a national monument to the dead poet.

Thieves broke into the store of James Connor, at Burton, Oc., in which a fire slept. He aroused the owner of the store, and a fight ensued. An attempt was made to arrest the robbers who resisted desper- ately. They fought their way step by step toward the door, both parties firing revolv- ers. A crowd of citizens, attracted by the the noise, rushed to the spot, but too late to render aid, the robbers having escaped, taking with them some $3,000.

Jim Connor, a boy aged 18, was up be- fore the court at Owensville, Ky., on Mon- day, charged with carrying deadly weap- ons. His mother was present to defend him. The judge made the proposition that if she would openly flog him with a cow- hide he would dismiss the case, and the mother consented. The cowhide was sent for, and the woman immediately stripped her boy naked to the waist, marched him to the centre of the room, and proceeded to give him an unmerciful thrashing in the presence of a large audience.

Monday afternoon, seven boys went in a skiff to the west side of Wheeling Island, W. Va., to swim. After taking a bath they began paddling around the river bank, and finding a quantity of yellow poke root, ate it, thinking it to be sweet flag root. In a short time two of the boys were seized with violent convulsions, and, falling into the river, from which he was rescued with difficulty, while the other ran up the bank into a neighboring street where he fell, dy- ing a great agony in a short time. Gorwin is now lying at his home in convulsions. The other will die. The rest of the boys are very sick, but their condition is not serious.

At Madison, Wis., two women were found guilty of perjury, and were sent to prison for a term of two years. They went to prison with babes in their arms. Kneeling at the foot of the dock they piously implored for mercy, "for the babies sakes." The scene was a heart-rending one. The judge said, with tears in his eyes, the law was inexorable, he could fix the lowest penalty prescribed. The women then prayed and sobbed and uttered two shrill shrieks as they were finally removed by officers. They said that a man named Kirby had threatened their lives if they did not swear as they did and that they had for years lived in mortal terror of him. Both are respectable women of good local re- pute.

James Haggard, who accompanied Odi- lon on his mission to take the fatal jump, was arraigned in a Brooklyn, N. Y., police court on Wednesday on a charge of aiding Odlum to commit an act endangering the latter's life. Another charge against him is outraging public decency in aiding the act. The accused was committed to jail without bail for examination. An autopsy was made on Odlum's body. The spleen, liver and kidneys were found to be badly ruptured from the shock in striking the water. There was a deposit of tubercle- sis the base of the left lung, and the right kidney was full of cystic cavities, and the left lung gave evidence of slight fatty degeneration. The first, third and fifth ribs were found to be broken. The doctors said that death was due to concussion.

Capt. Anderson, of the bark Bayard, who lately reached Quebec, says that his vessel ran into ice near the banks of New- foundland. She was completely surrounded by heavy ice and icebergs. The crew re- mained on board the vessel until Tuesday afternoon, when the icebergs surrounded her and smashed in her port side. They then took to the boats and went on the ice, barely escaping with their lives, and saving nearly everything of value. They remained there two days and three nights on the ice. All the provision they were able to save was a bag of bread, and this, with fresh water found on the ice, formed their diet. A most vig- orous watch had to be kept up at night. All the clothing they had was on their backs, and this becoming wet, added to their misery. At 2 A. M., Sunday, they came out of the ice and took to the boat, and pulled westward in a thick fog. They soon heard the welcome sound of a steam- er's whistle, and were rescued.

Maine Farmers,

and especially the necessary ones are, as a rule, a hard working, industrious class. Such is the nature of our soil that a great amount of labor, chopping, clearing, mining, grubbing, hauling rocks, &c., is necessary to insure success. All these duties are wearing to the system, and many of them bring on KIDNEY DISEASE, and they find themselves af- flicted with PAIN in BACK, DRAWING DOWN PAIN often extending to the hollow inside of the thigh, SCANTY and HIGH COLORED URINE, with many minor ills that tend to make life a burden. Some- times a man will be free for years, and then a sud- den strain while pitching hay or plowing, will bring on the disease at once. RESTLESS NIGHTS, con- stant WEARINESS, VARIABLE APPETITE, NERVOUSNESS, FRETFULNESS, and that great American disease "the blues," take possession.

Maine Farmers

And Wives

are also troubled with BILIOUSNESS. This is caused by a torpid state of the Liver. The liver secretes bile, and if it be in poor working order the bile is absorbed into the system and affects the STOMACH, causing the food BOTH capable of being di- gested, and the food gases cause SICK HEAD- ACHES, DIZZINESS, NERVOUS DUMPS, MANY SENSATIONS, as well as CONSTIPATION. When the food is not digested it POISONS the BLOOD, and BOILS, SORES, RINGWORMS, PIMPLES, SCROFULA, CANCERS and ULCERS appear in various parts of the body. If you desire good health, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood with Brown's Sarsaparilla. All forms of Kidney, Liver and Blood Disease COMPLETELY ERADI- CATED from the system by Brown's Sarsaparilla We invite especial attention to the following testimo- nials showing what

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla

is doing.

Mr. Frank Colbath, Exeter, Me., paid hundreds of dollars without getting any help. He was cured of his Kidney and Liver Disease by Brown's Sars- aparilla.

David Andrews, Esq., of Stetson, Me., was cured of serious case of Scrofula by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Joseph Hanson, Stetson, Me., had Kidney Disease, was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla, and writes that he is grateful to those who prepared this wonderful medicine.

"Your Sarsaparilla is a boon to mankind," writes Mr. Samuel Richmond, Stetson, Me. Mr. Sin- clair had Kidney Disease and gave up once. He is now a well man made so by Brown's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. John R. Booth, Deputy Sheriff, Penobscot County, was cured of Biliousness by Brown's Sars- aparilla.

Brown's Sarsaparilla cured my Kidney Disease.— H. F. Hart, Holden, Me.

Mrs. John Canty of Glenburn, was cured of Humor in Blood.

Miss Canty, our town, was cured of General Debility, caused by over work.

"A remarkable cure of Kidney and Liver trouh- le," is what the neighbors of Mr. Wm. J. Fryer of Stetson, Me., say when they speak of what Brown's Sarsaparilla did for him.

Mrs. Thos. Maney of Glenburn, had a tumor, Brown's Sarsaparilla has greatly reduced it in size in six weeks.

"Brown's Sarsaparilla is bound to have a place in this world."—Piscataquis Observer, Dover, Me.

"Brown's Sarsaparilla holds its grip in this sec- tion. We know of some wonderful cures."—Eastern State Dexter, Me.

Walter Clark, Druggist, W. Buxton, Me., says Brown's Sarsaparilla is highly spoken of in his part of the country.

Sanford Philbrick, No. 1 Dutton St., had Con- sumption. He was given up last winter, was cured by Brown's Sarsaparilla, and can be seen on the streets any day.

Walter Brown, Deputy Sheriff, says Brown's Sars- aparilla is a wonderful spring medicine.

Mrs. C. W. Wescott, wife of the Deputy Sheriff at Passaic, was cured of Erysipelas by Brown's Sars- aparilla.

Mrs. Twinum, an old lady, aged 80 years, was cured of Kidney Disease. Mrs. Twinum lives in Waltham, Hancock Co. This is a splendid testi- mony as to the power of Brown's Sarsaparilla.

These are only samples of the many testimonials constantly coming to us and show conclusively that Brown's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for

Kidney, Liver, Blood and Nerve Diseases.

For Sale by Druggists.

ARA WARREN & Co., Proprietors BANGOR.

Sent, express paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $1.00.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, May 26, 1885.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle 804; sheep and lambs, 3,632; swine 10,880; Horses 256, number of Western Cattle, 804. Western Sheep and Lambs 0000, Canada Cattle 88.

Prices of beef cattle per 100 lbs., live weight: Extra quality, $ 6 37½ @ 7 00; first quality, $6 @ 6 25; second quality, $5 50 @ 5 87½; third, $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 62½. Brighton Hides, heavy, 7½c per lb. Brighton Calf Skins, 12c per lb. Country Hides—Heavy, 6¾@7c per lb. Light ones 6@6½c.

Country Tallow—3½c per lb.

Calf Skins—10@11c per lb.

Sheep and lamb skins—1 00@1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	Pr. per 100 lbs.	Live Average wt.	Weight
By Number			
A. N. Monroe	16	5 00	1092
do	16	6 00	1381
do	18	5 75	1326
do	15	5 50	1119
do	15	5 00	1380
do	16	5 37½	1300
Farrell & McFlynn	10	5 75	1295
do	13	5 65	1000
do	23	5 85	1300
do	5	5 65	1150
E. H. Ramey	4	5 80	1200
do	17	6 05	1150
do	6	5 62½	1155

The trade for beef Cattle opened dull and inactive at a decline in prices equal to ½c per lb. from those obtained the previous week, but closed with a slight improvement in the sales of Fresh Eastern at 14c, New York and Vermont at 14c, Nova Scotia at 13½c, and Western at 13@13½c per lbs. Beans are quiet and easy, and we quote Northern Pea at $1 70, New York Pea at $1 65@1 70, and medium at $1 60@1 55 per bush. Includ- ing hand picked. Canada Peas are in mod- erate demand at 90c@$1 15, and Northern and Western at $1 18@1 50 per bush. as to quality. Potatoes are dull and easier at 50 @60c per bush. as to quality. Apples are quiet and selling at $3 75@5 00 for choice. Dried Apples are quiet at 4@4½c for quar- tered and sliced. Spring Chickens sell well at 26@40c for choice, but other kinds of Poultry are dull.

HAY. There is a fair demand and steady markets and extra sells at $21@22, and good to choice at $18@20 per ton. Rye Straw continues quiet at $22@23 per ton.

Let prayer be the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening.

When a friend corrects your fault he does the greatest act of friendship.

Augusta Cattle Market.

[Corrected weekly for the Farmer.]

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

APPLES—75c@$1 00 per bush.; apples per bbl., $1 75@2 50; dried 4@5c per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 70@1 75; Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good Firkin Butter sells for 16@18; Ball Butter 20@22.

CHEESE—8@9c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 60 per cwt.

EGGS—14c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@6 50; Patent 7 00@7 50.

GRAIN—Corn 68@70; oats 45@50; barley 75c. Rye $1.00.

HAY—$16 00@17 00.

STRAW—loose $6@7; pressed $6@10.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook 18@20c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Ox hides over 90 lbs., 4½ cts.; between 80 and 90 lbs., 6 cts.; un- der 80 lbs., 6¾ cts.; bulls and stags, 4½ cts.; calf skins, 10 cts.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $2 00.

LARD—Pierce 7¾@8; Dom. 8@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 60@65; rye 85@90.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 60@65; onions, 1 25 @1 50 per bushel; cabbages, 2c per lb.; squash, 3c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 40c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 9@9½c; ham 8@10c; fowls 12@14c; spring lambs 15@18; mutton 6@7; veal 7@8; chickens 16@18; Turkeys 20c; round hog 6¼@7c.

SHORTS—1¾ cents per lb.

GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $6 00@6 50.

CREAMERY BUTTER—Sells for 20c per lb. and higher grades are hard to dis- pose of at any price. The demand for eggs has ruled quiet, with prices steady. There is a fair demand for dried apples at quotations. There is a light supply of choice apples on the market, and fancy stock will bring full quotations. Potatoes still continue in light supply and good de- mand.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $2 50@3 00; evaporated, 4@5c. Dried Western, 3½@ 4½c; do sliced, 4½@5c.

BUTTER—18@20c for choice family; Vermont, 20@24c per lb.; creamery, 22@ 24c.

BEANS—Pea, $1 75@1 85; Yellow Eyes, 1 90@2 00.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, new, 10@12½c; N. Y. Factory, 10@12½c.

COAL—Stove and Egg, $5 50@6 00.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3 25@3 50; Spring Ex and XXX, $5 00@5 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $4 75@5 00; Roller Michigan, $5 50@6 50. St. Louis Winter Patents, $6 00@6 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $3 25@3 50; bank, $2 00@2 50; Scaled herring per box, 14@ 18c; Mackerel per bbl., Shore No. 1, $18 00 @20 00.

GRAIN—Corn, car lots, 60c; oats, 47c. cotton seed, car lots, $28 00; cotton seed, bag lots, $30 00; sacked bran, car lots, @17 75@18 25; sacked bran, bag lots, @19 00@19 50; sacked middlings, car lots, $23 00: middlings, bag lots, $21 00@24 00.

LARD—Per tierce, 7¼@7½c per lb.; per tub, 7¾@7¾c; pail, 7¾@8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, clear, $16 50; chickens, 15@16c; turkeys, 20@23c; eggs, 14@15c; potatoes, 65c per bu.; extra beef, $11 50@ 12 00; pork backs, $15 00@15 50; clear, $16 00@15 00; hams, 10½@11c; covered, 13@14c.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY May 26.

There is a steady demand for wool and prices are about the same. Ohio and Penn- sylvania fleeces are selling at 30@31c for X, 33@33c for XX, and 34@34½c for XXX and above. Michigan X fleeces have sold at 27½@29c per lb. Fine Ohio delaine has sold at 36c and Kentucky comb- ing at 24c per lb. New Texas wool has been selling quite freely, to arrive, at 17@25c, the latter for choice lots, with the princi- pal sales at 20c. In other unwashed wools there has been a fair trade, unchanged prices. New Northern California wool, to arrive, has been sold at 18c at San Francis- co. Pulled wools have been in good de- mand, and we note sales of super at 32@ 33c, and choice Eastern and Maine at 30 @32c per lb. Scoured wool is in fair de- mand. Foreign wool has been quiet.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 27.

APPLES—Green, per bbl., $2 50@3 00.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $1 60@1 65 per bush.; Pea, hand picked, $1 70@1 75.

BUTTER—Selling from 16c per lb. for fair to good, 15@16; good, 17@18c per lb.

EGGS—13c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 38@40c per bush; corn, 68 @70c.

HAY—$14@15 per ton; pressed $15@16.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 40@ 45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork. Round hog per lb. 5½@6c; fowl per lb. 10@14c; chickens, 13@17c.

From Rev. E. S. Ufford, pastor Baptist Church.

EAST AUBURN, ME.

"Adamson's Botanic Balsam is truly a specific. My lungs and throat were in an inflamed and almost congested condition, from which I have been cured by the use of Adamson's Balsam." Price 10 cents, 35 cents and 75 cents.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate, Beware of Imita- tions.

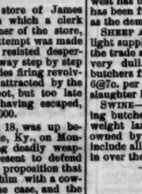
Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "HOS- FORD'S is on the wrapper. None are genu- ine without it.

The warmer weather often has a depress- ing and debilitating effect. Hood's Sarsa- parilla overcomes all languor and lassitude.

DAMAGES IN BOTH WAYS. Sickness is the most expensive thing in the world. In two ways: it puts one in direct cost, and prevents one from earning money by his labor. You run no nothing of sufferings, for money cannot pay for that. How much better to keep one's self well by the use of Parker's Tonic whenever there is the slight- est sign of ill health.

The good effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla on a debilitated person are felt at once, and a cure follows its use.

Special Notices.



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in com- petition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St. New York.

1v20

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER."

Packages contain Sarsaparilla, Life of Man, Winter- green, Juniper, &c. Health and Pleasure. It acts on the Kidneys, Stomach, Blood and Nerves. Liver and Kidneys. Packages to make 5 Gallons, 25 cts., by mail 5 cts. extra; 4 packages, $1.00 prepaid. Pre- pared and put up at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St. Boston, Mass.

1826ts. DR. C. F. G. SWETT, M. D., Prop.

Know thyself by reading the "Science of Life," the best medical work ever pub- lished, for young and middle-aged men.

Married.

In Anson, May 8, Chas. F. Butters to Cora B. Getchell, both of Skowhegan.

In Avon, May 9, Fred H. Richardson to Georgia M. Gross.

In Bangor, May 20, Benjamin L. Heath of Mon- mouth and Mary A. Chase.

In Brewer, May 16, B. E. Eldridge to M. L. Adams, both of Brewer.

In Chesterville, May 17, Warren Rollins to Edith M. Hoyt, both of Dixfield.

In Canton, May 6, Wm. W. Coolidge of East Dix- field, to Hattie B. Sweet of Canton.

In Dixfield, May 14, William D. Graham to Mis- sie R. Brewster, both of Eastport; May 16, Lincoln A. Frothingham of Eastport to Miss Rose E. Lubee.

In Fryeburg, May 20, John J. Pike, Esq., of Frye- burg, to Mrs. Francina B. Wiley of Lovell.

In Freeport, May 17, Ervin S. Forier to Nellie H. Merrill, both of Freeport.

In Gorham, May 17, Coiby H. Brown to Annie O. Libby, both of Gorham.

In Gardiner, May 15, George W. Dill to Emma B. Huntington, both of Gardiner; May 16, Lizzie M. Ben- son of Windsor, to Hattie E. Pierce of Gardiner.

In Madison, May 7, Moses C. Keene of No. 1, R. 1, to Miss Ella M. Chase of Norridgewock.

In Mercer, May 2, Everett R. Williamson to Susan A. Lermond.

In New Gloucester, May 23, Wendell B. Holt of Durham, N. H., to Maggie A. Bolster of New Glou- cester.

In Oldtown, May 16, Edmund D. Shirland of Old- town to Miss M. Young of Milford; May 16, F. A. Lovejoy to Hattie E. Jordan, both of Oldtown; May 17, Andrew J. Williams to Hallie M. Shorey, both of Madison.

In Portland, May 18, Ellsworth Gliddon to Eva Hereom, both of Oakland.

In Portland, May 23, Charles A. Gifford to Rosie Cook, both of Portland; May 24, Everard C. Brewer of Providence, R. I., to Olive T. G. Sawyer of Portland; May 25, Alfred J. Holden to M. Alice Jillson, both of Portland; May 26, Lorenzo Moore of Dunlap, to Emmie F. Gay of Port- land.

In Rockland, May 15, Leslie A. Rose to Nellie M. Bachelder, both of Rockland.

In South Hope, May 3, Willard Sukeforth to Hil- dah Kenniston, both of South Hope.

In South Lubec, May 16, Ira Scovill to Mabel A. Myers, both of Lubec.

In Veazie, Byron C. Seavey of Veazie, to Eva A. Coolman of Monson.

In Washington, D. C., May 5, N. B. Milliken, Esq., of Camden, to Mary J. Sinclair of Highland county, Ohio.

In Winslow, May 20, Jacob Abbott of Winslow, to Mrs. Rubina Lemaster of Benton.

Died.

In this city, May 18, Mrs. Laura A. Ward, aged 46 years, 8 months.

In Argenia, Montana Territory, April 27, of con- sumption, John C. Taylor, aged 34 years, formerly of Maine.

In Belfast, May 17, Geo. R. Sleeper, aged 71 years, 5 months.

In Bangor, May 20, Velma M., daughter of Clara E. Clark, aged 9 years.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 16, Antonia Delgardo, wife of F. M. G. Stellwag, and daughter of Mrs. Antonia Norwood of Washington.

In Bath, May 20, Nellie B., daughter of the late Charles F. Wilkinson, aged 17 years, 10 months; May 16, Edna E., daughter of the late Llewellyn Oliver, aged 18 years, 8 months.

In Brunswick, May 8, Mrs. Emily Dennell, aged 77 years.

In Cape Elizabeth, May 17, Lucy Ellen, wife of Frederick Libby, aged 25 years, 9 months; May 20, Prudence Jordan, aged 87 years, 1 month; May 20, Gideon Wing, formerly of Sidney, aged 80 years, 10 months.

In China, May 21, Nathaniel Johnson, aged 87 years, 9 months. The deceased leaves a widow, with whom he has lived 66 years.

In Cumberland, May 20, Elisha S. Duran, aged 79 years, 3 months.

In Dover, May 16, Lucy K., widow of the late Abel Brockway, aged 84 years.

In Ellsworth, May 14, Capt. Jesse Dutton, aged 78 years, 10 months; May 18, Mrs. Belle B. Hayes, aged 35 years.

In Eden, May 14, Cornelius T. Hamor, aged 78 years.

In Eastport, May 14, Mrs. Nellie Cook, aged 25 years; May 15, Mrs. Emma Malloch, aged 27 years; May 16, Mrs. Eliza C. Hunter, aged 78 years, 11 mos.

In Fort Fairfield, May 17, Daniel Johnston, one of the oldest pioneers, aged 88 years.

In Foxcroft, May 19, Sewall Fuller, aged 66 yrs.

In Gardiner, May 16, David Wing, a native of Clinton, and once in business at Somerset Mills, aged 77 years; May 16, Mrs. Eliza, widow of Henry Foy, aged 80 years, 7 months; May 14, Polly Randall, aged 85 years; May 25, Mrs. Mary Ann Dunphy, aged 66 years.

In Hallowell, May 23, Miss Clara Taylor, aged 77 years.

In Hampden, May 21, Dea. Jacob C. Temple, aged 80 years, 6 months.

In Jefferson, May 18, Susan, widow of the late Hon. Joseph Hanson, aged 80 years, 7 months.

In Lyons, Neb., May 12, Hannah M., wife of Geo. Lyons, and mother of Mrs. Maggie Hayward, and of Rev. G. A. Luce of N. H. M. E. Conference, aged 50 years, 10 months.

In Monmouth, May 22, Sewall Fuller, aged 66 yrs.

In Milford, Mass., May 15, Emma F., wife of Albert H. Chase, and daughter of Hon. Geo. F. Chase of Belfast, aged 36 years, 6 months.

In Mt. Desert, May 19, Lydia Lynam, youngest child of Mclvan and Sadie Tibbetts of East Exeter, aged 24c.

In New York, May 19, Charles Johnson, formerly of Hallowell, aged 70 years, 8 months; May 13, Mary Ann, widow of Capt. Wm. R. Y. Wadsworth of Hancock.

In Oldtown, May 17, Margaret C., widow of the late Amos Smith, aged 67 years, 10 months.

In Pittsfield, May 14, Alexander Kidd, aged 41 years.

In Pittsburg, May 19, Albony Irving, aged 73 years.

In Pittston, May 14, George Jewett, aged 89 years, 10 months.

In Portland, May 20, Julia Abbie Freeman, aged 40 years, 2 months; May 23, Patrick H. Norton, aged 21 years, 6 months.

In Rockland, May 14, J. W. Covel, aged 58 years; May 16, Edmund F. Murphy, aged 56 years; May 14, Geo. Burns, aged 81 years, 7 months; May 19, Emeline, wife of William Haskell, aged 58 years, 6 months.

In Rolling Prairie, La Porte Co., Ind., April 11, Lester B. Butler, formerly of South Thomaston, aged about 43 years.

In Standish, May 20, Elizabeth Wescott, aged 64 years, 1 month; May 23, Sarah, widow of the late Rev. James Weston, aged 92 years.

In Searsport, May 19, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Almon W. Garland of Ellsworth, aged 27 years, 5 months.

In Scarboro, May 16, Susan Prout, aged 78 years; May 19, William Plummer, aged 79 years, 7 months.

In Scarboro, May 16, Susan Prout, aged 78 years; May 19, William Plummer, aged 79 years, 7 months.

In Union, May 15, Mrs. Abigail Boggs, aged 76 years.

In Wells, May 19, Hannah Keyes, aged 77 years; May 14, John Young, aged 81 years, 6 months.

Rheumatism

It is an established fact that Hood's Sar- saparilla has proven an invaluable remedy in many severe cases of rheumatism, effect- ing remarkable cures by its powerful action in correcting the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and purifying and enriching the blood.

It is certainly fair to assume that what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others it will do for you. Therefore, if you suffer the pains and aches of rheumatism, give this potent remedy a fair trial.

A Positive Cure.

"I was troubled very much with rheuma- tism in my hips, ankles, and wrists. I could hardly walk, and was confined to my bed a good deal of the time. Being re- commended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles and am perfectly well. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best blood purifiers in the world." W. H. Goodwin, Bloomington,

Poetry.

The Blessedness of Faith.

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM FABER.

It is better to walk in the dark with God,
Than to walk in the light alone;
To be safe in the forest of fire with Him,
Than to rule on a royal throne.

It is better to mourn with the weeping Christ,
O'er the woes of the weary earth,
Than to sit and rejoice with the thoughtless throng,
In the glittering house of mirth.

It is sweeter to watch with the One who died,
And to wait by His lonely tomb,
Than to wander among the bright meads of earth,
Midst the roses that climb and bloom.

It is better to be in the house of the Lord,
If but only to keep its door,
Than to dwell in the palace of shame and sin,
With the last hope of mercy o'er.

It is better to live and better to die
In the faith of the risen Lord,
To be found in the way of His blessed will,
And to rest on His plighted word.
—*Mon's Advocate.*

Our Story Teller.

CHARLEY'S FIDDLE.

It is of small matter to what army, North or South, this drummer boy belonged! Young he was, his fair skin tanned by the grim old sun, his blue eyes shining out, like forget-me-nots, in the dull, dark surroundings. They said of him in camp that he was a boy and surely they greeted him, in their rough way, like a child. Sunburn men called him "Charley;" talked with him; spoke of scenes far away, where those whom these sunburnt men loved more than anything else in the world, lived; and Charlie listened to them, and heard what they told to the older, less unsophisticated companions, for somehow his young face, frank and light, cheerful laugh, appealed to these men and made them confide in him. There was even a rumor that Sandy Green, the tall, awkward widower from the frontier, had told Charley about his own young days, and made the boy's blue eyes brim over at some little touch of sentiment.

You may, perhaps, ask why that there is no time, no place for sentiment among big, brawny men, prepared for and experienced in war. It was not so! Around camp-fires, in places at night, when the tramp, tramp, tramp of the sentry seems ghostly, full of dire warnings, there are tales of love, and sorrow, and loss, and hope remembered and told to listening ears, that hear these faintest whispers as greedily as they do the awful, death delivering sound of the cannon, or soft whistle of the rifle ball. Thus was Charley, the drummer boy, a cyclopedia of all the gentler thoughts of the soldiers about him.

Often, in the dusk of the evening, when the men were loitering about the camp, and the kindly stars were peeping faintly out above the white tents, there would come a little, wailing sound on the breeze, and the listeners would stop in their game at cards, or their wild talk, smile, may be, a little, and say, "That's Charley's fiddle!" And did any one take the trouble to look for the boy, he might be seen perched up on a ledge of rock, or sitting flat on the ground, his chin pressed down, and his brow his hand, scraping dolefully out of his shabby violin all the old, old tunes he remembered, and some of the newer ones made for the war, and even more silly, sorrowful ditty, which had come by a devious way and a fearful mischance into camp. So, here among the purple shadows, when the fire on the outpost shimmered, and there was a strange quiet around, while the crickets chirped, Charley would play the tunes of peace and happiness, the same as, miles away, they were being played and sung by laughing, careless people in the crowded cities, filled with the rumors of war, not understood, but appreciated.

But Charley had never been in an engagement as yet, and the men said, "Don't be so anxious, boy; it'll all come in time enough!" And it did come soon enough for him.

Charley wrote to his aunt that camp life was just the thing for him, only it was so monotonous. He also told the boys that his aunt was the only relative he had, and that she was a queer old woman, stored with will and temper, and that she was "mortal angry with him" for going away from her —for somehow or other, he guessed she "was cut" to lose him."

That was all he told them and they got a joke up about "Aunt Teddy," and often spoke of her to Charley, and told him when they saw him busy writing, "to be sure and send much of their love to her."

But Charley's fiddle! Well, it seemed a part of him. He loved it! He loved the mischief little tunes he played on it! He loved to sit down anywhere, and at any time, and strike up one of those little tunes, and play, and play, till it was a wonder how much endurance catgut has, not to mention human fingers and patience. He would pat his fiddle almost as though it were a little child, and his blue eyes would flash as his hands swept over the strings. And the time went on; and in the intervals of Charley's drumtaps, his fiddle took it up.

The day came when there were preparations for a battle going on; the enemy were surrounding them; and Charley was fired, but quiet.

There was less time for fun in camp now, and picket duty was not sentimental any more except that it was tragic. Two men had been picked off's sentries, and the grim faces of the boys looked like death when they heard of it.

Yes, one pleasant cool night, while the long white streets of the camp glistened in the moonlight and it was not yet time for the men to turn in, Charley was seen by Sandy Green about the fires, busily writing a letter on his drumhead.

"For Aunt Teddy, Charley?" asked Sandy Green. The boy nodded and laughed. Then the old man stood there a long time and watched him. He saw the pleasant, brown face, with the blue eyes bent over the writing—and he was a rough man, a very rough man, mind you; a tall, ungainly, red-haired backwoodsman, older than middle life, too; and one to whom trouble was no unmeet, because it must be announced. And yet he stood there in the early moonlight, watching the drummer boy writing a letter to an old woman.

Charley finished it when he had finished. "Ho, Sandy! you here yet!" said he. Then he folded the letter and directed it. "Sandy, I'll give it to you to see posted for me. Will you do it? You've got more chances than I have."

So Sandy took the letter, and said, as he turned to Charley:

"Do you know, boy, that we expect a scrimmage to morrow?"

Yes, Charley knew it, and he was glad. He got Sandy Green to tell him over again about the battles that had been fought before; then listened, and was bright and chirpy over the stories; and the old man warmed with his subject, watched the light in the boy's eyes, and ended by patting him on the back.

"You'll do!" he said. "And now give us a tune, for who knows—well, give us a tune!"

So Charley brought his fiddle and sat down on the side of his drum, and Sandy laid his sprawling length on the ground, his head on his hand. Then a tune, light and gay, went from the little fiddle. And the tune went on and on, until the stars blinked and grew brighter; and all at once Sandy said:

"Say, Charley, give us the song you played last night."

There was a slight pause—and then quietly, blandishly, as the pleasant air, came the old tune of "Home, Sweet Home," softly and slowly played, filling the air around, and touching with kind fingers the hearts of the listeners. The boy's head dropped over his fiddle, as he sat there, balanced on his drum, and Sandy Green's head was pressed hard into his hands. And the tune went on and on, and the stars sparkled, the crickets chirped peacefully, when, all at once, a bugle sounded, a confused noise was borne to them,—Sandy was on his feet; Charley's drum was in his hand—and the enemy was upon them.

Who can tell of that dreary surprise, of the terrible fight of the night, carried far into the beautiful morning, when innocent daisies were red and horrible to look at, and the leaves of trees were blackened and scorched by powder? Who can tell of the wild, smirched faces turned sightlessly up to the sky; the dead hands clutching the grass; the torn and soiled clothing pierced with a little new hole, where life had fluttered out? Long into the day it lasted, and there was no more bird's songs heard. The white streets of the camp were gone, and a confused mass of men, some wounded, and all weary, were there instead. And the fight had ended, the enemy had disappeared, and those men were victorious!

Throughout the fight they all remembered to have heard the drum. They remembered seeing a young Charley hatless, his lithe, boyish figure in the thickness of the fight—for there had been small order, it could not be otherwise. And some of them said he had been seen with a musket in his hand, loading and firing, brave and soldierly.

And now there was a silence—those were not his drum taps, and somebody in vain sounded the roll call, as the men stood up to answer to their names.

There were many gaps in the roll—many men who would answer to but one roll call more, the mighty Roll of the Last.

And when Charley's name was called, there was no response, and many eyes turned to other eyes in mute inquiry. So on the roll went; and at last, Sandy Green's name was called—no answer. Again it was called and then—and Sandy Green's voice answered from far away, and they saw him coming limping up the hill, Charley on his shoulders, white and wild. The men cheered! And Sandy stood in the midst of them, his foot wounded by a ball, and told how he had been found by Charley, when a bayonet was going to make an end of him; but that Charley had used his own bayonet to dreadful purpose, and Sandy had been saved.

But, strange to say, the boy had not seemed to recognise him. Sandy had taken him on his shoulder, for the boy had grown faint and white, had called his name, but a blank look was all the reply he received. There he was, looking at the men, a senile idiot, with no other sign of life in his face, but an unmeaning look in his blue eyes.

They looked at him, shook him by the hand; but he said nothing—he recognized no one.

The surgeon came and shook his head.

"Fright!" he said.

But Sandy Green cried: "It's a lie, begging your pardon! The boy wasn't frightened."

For all that it made small difference to Charley. Day after day, as this portion of the army made intrenchments where they were, and prepared for winter quarters, for this point must be guarded, Charley loitered about the hospital, not sick, not ailing, but with his mind clouded. One of the boys had hunted for his fiddle, but only the fragments and the strings were left, and these Sandy Green had taken charge of, as he lay in his cot; "for," he said, "the sight of these things might make the boy worse."

The surgeons studied the case. It was new to them, a fine opportunity for experiment—and experiment they did, and made nothing of it. And still Charley smiled, and went about seeming happy, knowing no one, speaking to no one, missing nothing he had before known.

The men, when they met him, called out, "Hi, Charley!" and he seemed to be pleased at that—nothing more. Often they would look at him, speak of him, for you see they had all so liked him. And Sandy Green was grieved at heart, though his manner was gruff and rude as ever.

After awhile the surgeons came to a strange conclusion. They said that the life of Charley, from the first surprise on that memorable evening, that night he had seen the fight, was blank. They said there was no bridge to connect the time before, and the time after that terrible night. They cited vast authorities, and confused themselves about him, and so far confused Sandy Green, who washobbling about, that the rough man looked on Charley as though he were a ghost.

One day, Sandy Green, feeling in his pocket, found the letter which Charley had written to Aunt Teddy, and which had never been posted, and had been forgotten ever since. At sight of it, he went for paper and pencil immediately. That night he told the boys he had written to Charley's aunt, getting the directions from Charley's unposted letter.

"Aunt Teddy's coming to camp, boys," said some of them, in faint remembrance of their old humor over Charley's relative. "Sandy Green has written her a letter telling her all about her boy."

Lo! lo! A few days after, a tall apparition, gaunt and grim, draped in gray, made its appearance in the hospital, asking for Charley Morgan; and when more than an hour it was known, all over, that Charley's Aunt Teddy had come.

All who could, sauntered past the window just to peep at her; but they did not go twice, for her fierce look was something dreadful, and it was everywhere at once. They were afraid of her. They might face the enemy, but Aunt Teddy was something more. And Charley. She just went up to the poor lad and took his face between her two bony hands.

"Charley!" she said. And he turned his smiling, meaningless face to her, and laughed low, and did not know her.

She sat down, and she smiled vaguely up at the sky. Sandy drew the bow across the strings, but before he could repeat it, a rustling, as of many leaves, and there was Aunt Teddy frightened out of her wits at missing Charley, and she was followed up close by the boys, and the two surgeons among them.

Sandy Green raised his hand to warn them. They stopped motionless. Then slowly, slowly, crept on the pleasant evening air, came the old tune of "Home, Sweet, Home," rudely and brokenly played, but there it was!

The smile on Charley's face faded out, like the light of the *ignis fatuus*; a startled expression came instead—he leaned forward—he listened.

The boys pressed closer and closer, Sandy Green's fingers trembled so that he could scarcely hold the impromptu fiddle.

All at once two tears rolled down Charley's face; he started up, looked confusedly about him, opened his lips.

"Aunt Teddy," he cried.

He was saved! His aunt was kneeling at his feet, hugging his knees, crying wildly. The boys stood there, with the tears in their eyes, until the two doctors went up to Sandy Green and shook him by the hand, for he had done more than they could do, and they knew it. Then the doctors went up to Sandy and wrung his hand. He let the fiddle fall to the ground, and his rough face was seamed with tears.

"Here! here! I want me to to Sandy Green," cried a voice, the voice of Charley's aunt; "for I can't see, I'm crying so much, and my legs are clean gone from under me."

And Aunt Teddy was marched up to him; but not before Charley had caught his Sandy's hands in his.

And what did Aunt Teddy do? She just threw her arms around Sandy Green's neck, and gave him a sounding kiss, before all the boys.

And from a score of strong throats came a cry:

"Three cheers for Sandy Green—and a tiger!"

And she shook hands with them every one.

Aunt Teddy did not have to sell her house as a reward for any one who would save her boy.

The cigar box fiddle may be often seen there, and is often seen there by Sandy Green and others, and it is christened—"Charley's Fiddle."

Choice Miscellany.

For the Maine Farmer.

Open Letters to a Young Farmer. No. 4.

DEAR FRIEND: The logic of figures is sometimes more forcible than words, and as convincing; let us try them. There are given us fifty two days each year, and reckoning twelve hours per day, we have six hundred and twenty four hours each year. This time is given as for physical rest and the spiritual well being of the soul in religious duties. So that by divine enactment this amount of time is given us all for rest and the reinvigorating of the body for future work, and for the care and culture of the soul, mind and social welfare. And this moral care and culture is in no wise detrimental to physical rest to the care and culture of the soul. We would here emphasize the words divine enactment, because throughout Christendom, to a large extent, the sabbath is being more and more regarded as a holiday, rather than a day of rest and hallowed service to God. And what is most of all alarming is the fact, that this fearful desecration of the holy day is on the increase and is invading the precincts of the church. It is not strange that men of infidel proclivities and other errorists, should strike heavy blows at the foundation of the sabbath and seek to annul its law. We should expect this, but that the Church of Christ should in anywise falter here is amazing. The church should honor and guard well the law of the sabbath, and enforce it with all sacred influence, for any slackness, or disintegration of this law will in the same proportion loosen her own foundation. We should suppose the church would be eagle-eyed here. The sabbath affords the best opportunity, which the masses of the people can have for religious culture, as the toils and cares of the many allow no other time for this. But this divine and beneficent law hushes, on this day, the busy world to rest, and says to it, pause, be still, for man to rest and worship. And this time is as especially given for this as the six days of the week are for the temporal affairs of life.

We will here follow a little further our figures. During ten years at the rate of six hundred and twenty-four hours for the year, there would be seventeen months of sabbaths and a fraction. Now the many hours period in our lives when we come to understand moral obligations and are able to comprehend the law of the sabbath, at the age of eight years, we suppose that most (at that age) would be capable of understanding their obligation to obey such a law, from this age to fifty years, there would be six years of sabbaths. So much time given to each of us who have come to the age of fifty, and those who have not arrived at that age are enjoying in proportion to their age, the same rich inheritance of immeasurable good growing out of obedience to God's law of physical rest. Which labor was given for holy sacred purposes, a time for the study of moral science and spiritual being, and the welfare of this being, its obligation to God and man. And this hallowed time includes physical rest made sacred by its necessity and divine enactment. And God has given this time for these purposes under the severest penalty for disobedience, the penalty which does not fail to be meted out in some form in its time. The judgments of God have been many and fearful for the violation of the law of the sabbath. Ancient Israel furnishes us a very clear and fearful example of disobedience and punishment for the violation of the sabbath. So other nations of which we shall speak.

S. G. SARGENT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter to the Girls and Boys of the Maine Farmer, from Miss Flora.

Would any of the girls and boys whose letters I have read in their column, like to take a walk with me this pleasant May afternoon? We will see if any flowers are to be found. Do I hear some one say, "But I do not care for flowers?" You never will care for them, my dear, unless you first notice them. You may pass the loveliest flower in the world hundreds of times and be no better off for it if you do not look at it. And it is left for each one to decide for himself whether he will or will not see the beauty that lies all around him.

"I like flowers," "and so do I," "and I," "and I," "and I," cry Mabel, Annie, Lulu, Frank, Harry and a host of others whose names I do not recall. So away we go down the pasture lane, over the bridge and up the hill, without seeing a flower, though many bright eyes look over every place where flowers are likely to be found; then across the field to the brook again. Here I stop before some alders, and say I see some flowers—hundreds of them. My companions look in every direction and finally Luiu asks, "Are these flowers, Miss Flora? we call them tassels." "Minnie calls them pussy willows," says Frank.

"Minnie is right, Frank, they are catkins and each catkin is made up of tiny flowers. There are either one, two or three of them under each of these little scales. Look at them." And I take one scale with its flowers from a drooping catkin and place it under the microscope, I have taken from my pocket.

"They *are* flowers, and there are three of them," exclaimed Frank. "Just look, Hal, would you have believed it?"

After Hal has seen them, Annie looks and she exclaims: "Oh, Miss Flora, ain't they lovely and so——

"Surprising," says Frank, interrupting her, "for there isn't a leaf on the tree yet."

May and Lulu both look at the sister. blossoms while I explain that the catkins were formed last fall, and remained on the tree all winter, ready to open as soon as the ice and snow were gone.

"Are these catkins, too?" asks Frank, holding up another branch.

"Yes, they are catkins, but they are smaller and more slender, and drooping. These hold the seeds and will remain on the trees until the seeds are ripe, or longer, but the drooping ones will soon fall off."

We each take a branch and follow the brook down to the bridge, cross the field and enter the grove, when Lulu, a little in advance of the others, calls out, "I do believe I see some flowers!" and all follow her to a small maple, covered with what look like red buds, but when examined, are found to be clusters of small flowers.

"This is the red or swamp maple," I say, as I take one flower from a cluster and place it under the microscope, "and this is a perfect flower. It has both stamens and pistils in the same flower."

"How I wish I knew all the parts of a flower," sighed Annie.

"You can very easily learn them and I will point them out to you with pleasure. I was about to tell you that some of the flowers of the maple have stamens and no pistils and some have pistils and no stamens, but this flower has both. On the older, the flowers in the drooping catkins have stamens and on the younger, those in the buds have pistils."

All have now looked at the maple blossom and we pass on through the grove, cross the road, and enter the field, where is a gully, and here we begin to find what Lulu calls "real, true flowers." We are only half way down the sloping bank, when Lulu calls out, "Here's a violet," Annie responds "Here's another," and a moment later, Hal and Frank each hold up a dandelion. We soon have a dozen of each and as no other flowers are to be seen we are ready to return.

"When will you tell us the names of the different parts of a flower?" asks Annie.

"I will leave you this time, as it is too warm walking as to be in danger of taking cold if we sit down here. I think we better go back to the house first."

"Let's go up to the cellar door," suggests Frank. "It will be warm enough there to sit down."

"It's the cellar door of the old house over there," explains Annie, pointing toward a house a short distance away. "No one lives there now. When we are there we shall be so far on our way home, for it is only a little way from our house."

We soon reach the house and are comfortably seated on the sloping cellar door, when we are chattered, by the house, from the wind, and by the porch from the sun.

"Take this flower first, Miss Flora," said May, "because it was found first. And we each take a violet to examine.

"These blue leaves are the petals, and taken together they form the corolla. The two petals at the side, you see, are hairy. They are said to be bearded, and the flower to have a lip. Yes, the many flowers, though, have the petals all of the same size and shape. Pull away the petals carefully, and you will see outside them five green leaves, and these are called sepals, and together they form the calyx. The column that remains in the centre of the flower consists of five stamens arranged in a circle around the pistil. Pull the stamens backward and hold them in place with the thumb and forefinger, and with a pin separate the pistil from the stamens. A stamen consists of two parts, the filament and anther. The upper part is the anther, and in the flower it is yellow. Draw the anthers out with the pin, and you have the pistil remains. A pistil consists of three parts: the ovary, the style, and the stigma. The ovary is the lower part of the column, and the stigma, in this flower, is the little knob at the top; the style connects them. The ovary is the most important part of the flower because it contains the seeds.

"I can now take your knife, Frank, and I will cut it across and show you the seeds under the microscope."

While the others are looking at the seeds Annie says: "I am afraid, Miss Flora, that I cannot remember all the names, will you put them on a bit of paper for me?"

"Why, certainly," I reply, and taking a pencil and tablet from my pocket I write for a summary like this:

Parts of a flower	Calyx, composed of sepals.	
	Corolla, composed of petals.	
	Stamen	filament,
		anther.
	Pistil	ovary,
		style,
		stigma.

In some flowers the calyx is in one piece instead of being composed of sepals, the corolla is often in one piece, and the filament may be wanting in the stamen, or the style in the pistil. But these as I have written them are commonly considered the parts of a flower.

"I think we must go home now. We shall not have time to look at the dandelions to-day, but I will tell you something about it as we walk along. It is not one flower but a cluster of small flowers. It is called a compositæ flower because it is composed of many flowers."

"I will leave you at this corner, for I am going to the post-office before I go home. If any of you would like to walk with me again I shall be very glad of company."

"I would," "they all cry in chorus, and then, "Good-bye, Miss Flora, till another pleasant afternoon."

ILLINOIS' MUSICAL PRODIGY. There resides in Shelbyuth, Ill., a little six-year-old girl, Gussie Cottlow, who by her extraordinary ability excites the admiration of all who hear her. She is the daughter of Mr. Morris Cottlow, a resident of that city. She played readily by ear when 3 years old, and when but the age of 5 has read and played by note, rapidly and accurately, almost anything placed before her that her hands can reach. She plays such works as Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Gottschalk, etc., that are within the compass of her fingers, besides operatic selections, fantasies, etc., and all with much style and expression. Her ear is so quick and accurate that she can, without looking at the key board, tell any note or number of notes making a chord or discord, that are struck. She also has a system of spelling on the piano by which she can tell the name of any person or thing that some one else may mention.

When Mand S. trotted a mile in 2 09¼ she moved forty feet, ten and five-sixteenth inches every second. Her ordinary stride is seventeen feet, but, assuming it to be twenty feet, each hind foot would touch the ground at least twice every second.

Young Folks' Column.

Gussie and His Steers.

What is the world to this I hear?
"Whoa blab," "Gee off," "Er Swan," "Come here!"
Oh I see! It's nothing to arouse one's fears,
It's only a boy with a yoke of steers.

Well, now, let's watch them, I'm sure 'twill be fun.
First they walk a few steps, then start on the run;
Then whack, goes the goad stick, down with a thud,
And down goes the teamster into the mud.

In the meantime the steers wildly rush for the yard,
They don't like the yoke, and they try very hard
To rid themselves of it; and well, I must say,
I think they are likely to have their own way.

But Gussie, not daunted, the brave little man,
Jumps up and starts after them, fast as he can;
And his trusty dog Bounce thinks to help in the chase,
And away, let me tell you, they're in for a race.

"Go back Bounce, you rascal," Gussie screamed through his tears.
But Bounce keeps right on after the steers.
There, now he's beside them, and gives a loud bark,
Which ought to a stand still comes both 'round and 'round.

Now Gussie you have them, hold hard, easy there,
Don't be so local them, I'm sure that's not fair;
They are nice little fellows, now don't they look nice?
"Yes, but mamma, plague on them, they'll run like a streak."

But my dear little boy, you were very unkind,
And of course to the end your steers would not mind,
So the next time you "team" them just show them fair play,
And I think they will mind you, and will not run away.
Island Falls. L. HORTENSE.

For the Maine Farmer.

Items of Interest.

G. L. Fogler, Hope, has taken the Maine Farmer just about half a century, regularly, and has paid for it as regularly as he has had it. Mr. F. is still quite well able to do the various kinds of farm labor.

Berry Brothers, Rockland, have one of the best kept and most convenient stables in the State, keeping from 40 to 50 livery horses, and half as many boarders, besides doing a large transient business. Their horses are a very nice looking lot, evidently selected by a good judge, with reference both to style and bottom. They have several in their stable that can trot close to 2.30. A black mare by Gen. Lee, he by Gen. Knox, weight 1100 lbs., good for 2.35 clip or better, the driving horse of Mr. John T. Berry, father of Berry Brothers. is a very fine looking horse, one of the very best both in style and action in this part of the State. The Berry Brothers also run a branch stable at Bar Harbor, keeping about 35 horses during the season of summer company.

C. S. A.

WEATHER SIGNS. A writer in the *Southern Planter* talks at length about the weather, and says of signs: If one could read the signs, each day foretells the next; to-day is the progenitor of to-morrow. When the air it telescopic and distant objects stand out unusually clear and distinct, a storm is near. We are on the crest of change, and the depression follows quick. It sometimes happens that clouds are not so indicative of a storm as their total absence. In this state of the atmosphere the stars are unusually numerous and bright at night, which is also a bad omen. It appears that the transparency of the air is prodigiously increased when a certain quantity of the lighter light is diffused through it. Mountaineers predict a change of weather when, in the valleys, young Alps covered with perpetual snow, seem on a sudden to be nearer the observer, and their outlines are marked with great distinctness on the azure sky. The same condition of the atmosphere renders distant sounds more audible.

There is one redness of the east in the morning sky, another in the evening, that indicates wind. The first is broad, deep and angry; the clouds look like an immense bed of burning coals; the second is softer and more vapory. In the point where the sun is going to rise, and in a few minutes in advance of his coming, there rises straight upward a rosy column, like a shaft of dyed vapor, bloody within and yet partly separated from the clouds, and the base of which presently comes to glow like the sun himself. To-day that follows is pretty sure to be windy.

It is uncertain to what extent birds and animals can foretell the weather. When swallows are seen to fly very high, it is for a good indication, because the insects upon which they feed venture up there only in the most auspicious weather. People live in the country all their lives without making one accurate observation about nature. The good observer of nature holds his eye long and firmly to the point, and dimly sees the facts, not only because he has patience, but because his eye is sharp and his inference swift.

POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING. A horse's head indicates his character very much as a man's does. Vice is shown in the eye and mouth; intelligence in the eye, breadth between the ears and between the eyes; spirit in the eye and in the nose, in the mobile nostril and active ear. The size of the eye, the thinness of the skin, making the face bony, the large, open, thin-edged nostril, the fine ear, and the thin, fine mane and foretop are indications of high breeding, and accompany high-strung, nervous organization, which, with good limbs and muscular power, insures a considerable degree of speed in the animal. The stupid, lazy horse, that drivers call a "lunk-head," has a dull eye usually, a narrow forehead, and contracted poll. He is always a blunderer, forgets himself, and stumbles on smooth ground, gets himself and his owner into difficulties, calks himself, is sometimes positively lazy, but often a hard goer. He needs constant care and watchfulness on the driver's part. A buyer of equine flesh should be able to detect the good and bad qualities of the animals he contemplates purchasing. This valuable knowledge is only acquired by a careful study of the various parts of horse physiognomy.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE VALUE OF ENSILAGE. An official commission has been investigating the subject of ensilage in England, and the Liverpool *Mercury* says that no doubt which prevailed in many quarters as to the feeding value of ensilage are rapidly disappearing before the amount of testimony in its favor. Cattle are remarkably fond of it, and hitherto stoutly opposed it have become converted, and now approve the system. The inquiry showed that it offers great facility for stock keeping. Several farmers announced their intention of increasing their herds from a few animals up to fifty and a hundred. Evidence was also given as to the value of ensilage as food for cattle kept for milking purposes and for sheep used for breeding. The ones were said to give a pound of butter per head more than they would if fed in the ordinary way; and the ewes kept on it brought forth healthy lambs, and were able to give them all their milk they wanted after having had a very trying winter.

TOMMY.

WHY MEN DON'T WED. The reluctance of young men to marry is rapidly taking the shape of one of the most perplexing of the social problems of the day, a problem where the women outnumber the men by about 10 per cent. the situation presents many difficulties. But the disinclination of young men to marry seems to be in the nature of a contagious epidemic. It is spreading all over the country, except in agricultural districts, where people hold fast to old-fashioned ways. The trouble is, too many of our young men are determined to marry rich women, or to accumulate wealth themselves before entering into the wedded state. This state of affairs is unhappy and demoralizing. It is difficult to point out a remedy for this growing evil.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

A PECULIAR SUIT. Mrs. Sadie McCankey of Dubuque, Iowa, has just obtained judgment in the federal court at Des Moines, against the Traveller's Insurance company, which with costs amounts to $5,560. This insurance is on the life of her husband, who was found dead in his office in the far west, with a pistol in his hand and his papers disturbed. An examination showed a shortage of $11,000 in his accounts, and a theory of the plaintiff was that he had been forced to open the safe by burglars who obtained the missing money and securities, and then to shoot himself with the pistol in hand. The theory of the defence was suicide, and also that, as it was an accident policy, the company was not liable.

Samuel Smith was a servant on a Long Island milk farm. One day Mrs. Jones (the farmer's wife) came into the milk-house and found Sam down on his knees before a milk vat, skimming the cream off with his finger and putting it in his mouth. "Oh, Sam'l, Sam'l!" she exclaimed. "I don't like that." "Ah, missus," quoth Sam —nothing disconcerted, "you don't know what's good for yourself."

Master—Well, Susan, did you post my letter as I told you? Faithful Servant—Yes, sir, but I had to weighed first, and as it was double weight I put on another stamp. Master—Good girl; but I hope you didn't put it on so as to obliterate the address. Faithful Servant—No, indeed, sir; I just stuck it on top of the other stamp, so as to save room!

There are some people who are really living to please God, and to glorify him in all they think, say and do. How much the world owes those faithful ones, eternity alone can reveal.

God will answer the prayer of faith. Trust him and hold on by faith. Do not be discouraged at seeming delay, but have faith in our Father of infinite love, mercy, and wisdom.

Faith though weak is still faith; a glimmering taper, if not a glowing torch; but the more light the better. Let all as they can tell the name of any person or thing that some one else may mention.

Why is an old joke called a chestnut? Because even after it falls to the ground it takes root and springs up again.

The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions is entirely removed by a cup of strong coffee.

ECZEMA

And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Positively Cured.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching, raw and burning, humiliating, frightful appearance with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen Pruritus, Scall Head, Dandruff, and every species of itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

Will McDonald, 2543 Dearborn St., Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema or Salt Rheum on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier) internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP (the great skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 2z State St., Boston, reports a case of Eczema under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered untold torture from Eczema, which appeared on his hands, head, and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used CUTICURA REMEDIES, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "I was suffered from Salt Rheum on my hands for years at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of CUTICURA, RESOLVENT, $1.50, and one cake POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

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Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Lame Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills. 25c.

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Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother, aroused by the night cry of the ominous sounds of Croup, finds the little sufferer, with red and swollen face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "On the morning of March 25th, one hundred and four pounds of butter, and the cream is so heavy in her milk that when it is twenty-four hours old, is will sink to the bottom of the pan.

"Use wealth generously."

School Teacher.

Mr. H. L. Soper, Principal of the High School at Ludlow, Vt., says: "Kidney Wort relieved me of sluggish. Finding relief in HUNT'S (Kidney and Liver) REMEDY, I continued its use until I had used four bottles, when I became well."

"Economy is the household mine."

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Mr. Hiram Franklin, of Naugatuck, Conn., contracted a disease of the kidneys. Not finding any benefit from medicine taking HUNT'S (Kidney and Liver) REMEDY. The first bottle giving decided benefit, he continued its use until he had used three bottles, when all trouble disappeared.

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